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1893.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
SAXON	3945	900	H. T. Woodhall	11th Nov.
ROME	5511	1200	A. Bannatyne	"
SYDNEY	4132	970	J. Purdy, R.N.R.	25th "
PENINSULAR	3845	1200	A. C. Longhi	30th "
CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	6th January.
ARABIA	4718	900	T. S. Angus	13th "
PEKIN	4345	810	W. D. G. Worcester, R.N.R.	20th "
CANNON	4189	800	E. Crowe	27th "
CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
ROME	5545	1200	A. S. Daniell	10th "

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Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

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28th Nov.	27th "

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ERZHERZOG FRIEDRICH	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Jan., 94.

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ARCHIDUCA	P. Morsa	4,581	350	9th Jan. 1894.

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CITY OF PARIS	J. Laird	3,327	21st Nov.
CITY OF ROME	Geo. Read	3,305	9th Decr.
CITY OF CALCUTTA	S. Abroy	3,295	30th "
CITY OF PEKIN	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

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LADIES' WATCHES.

AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the article presented is of unquestionable good manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.

We guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them, and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker once in two, or most, three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

NICKEL SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 20 & Rs. 28.
Half-hunting ..... Rs. 30.

SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 35, Rs. 40. Rs. 45, & Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases ..... Rs. 40, Rs 45, Rs. 50, & Rs. 65.
Half-hunting cases ..... Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55, & Rs. 70.

GOLD WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95, & Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases ..... Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120, & Rs. 150.
Half-hunting Cases ..... Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130, & Rs. 160.

GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 500.
Hunting Case ..... Rs. 550.

CHATELAINE WATCHES—
Silver ..... From Rs. 70.
Gold ..... From Rs. 250.

LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—
We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in gold. For details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—
With leather straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch, and other fancy designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold from Rs. 210.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS!!

WHAT more acceptable CHRISTMAS or NEW YEAR'S PRESENT can be sent to Friends at Home than some of our Renowned

BAHADUR CIGARS.

On Receipt of Order we undertake to Deliver from our Duty-paid Stock in London, any quantity that may be required, to any given Address in the United Kingdom *free of all charges* to the Receiver.

These Cigars are Well Seasoned, and Ready for immediate consumption.

To ensure Punctual Delivery all Orders should be received by us not Later than 30th inst., when they they will be Forwarded by the Homeward Mail of that date, in time for Delivery before Christmas.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS:—

Mc DOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

THACKER & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY

WE HAVE NOW THE HONOUR OF SUPPLYING OVER 100 MESSES AND CANTEENS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Your Crest correctly Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
For Rs. 16.

Your Monogram artistically Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
For Rs. 16.

Before Engraving Dies of Crests and Monograms, a PENCIL SKETCH is forwarded FREE OF CHARGE, and sunk in Steel when approved of.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING

From Customers' own Dies, or from Dies already on hand.

ANY COLOUR.

PER 100 IMPRESSIONS	.. ..	Annas 8
PER 1,000	"	Rs. 5 0

GOLD, SILVER, OR BRONZE.

PER 100 IMPRESSIONS	.. ..	Rs. 2 0
PER 1,000	"	" 17 0

GOLD AND COLOURS.

Charges according to amount of work.

VISITING CARDS.

100 GENTLEMEN'S CARDS, one line with Plate .. .. Rs. 3 0
100 LADIES' CARDS, one line with Plate .. .. " 5 0
Other lines, such as Address and Club, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

THIS RATE IS FOR THICK OR THIN CARDS.

We prefer keeping Steel Dies and Card Plates on hand; we are then accountable for their preservation from rust, scratches, or loss.

To OFFICERS of the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Medical Staff, and Indian Medical Service.

SMALL QUANTITIES OF STATIONERY HEADED WITH ANY OF THESE CRESTS ARE ALWAYS ON HAND.
Large quantities can be executed within three or four days from receipt of order.

BALL PROGRAMMES.
A Large Variety in Stock and constant renewals of the latest Designs.
SEND FOR SAMPLES.

MENU CARDS,
Folding and Single, in upwards of 250 varieties of elegant design, plain and illuminated.
PATTERNS FREE.

REGIMENTAL CRESTS.—DIES OF ALL BRITISH AND NATIVE REGIMENTS ON HAND.
Estimates and Samples free.

RUBBER STAMPS
Of every description manufactured by a special process, and of a specially prepared Rubber to withstand the Climate

INVITATION CARDS.
Comprising Invitations to Dinners, at Home, Honorary Members, Marriage, Lawn Tennis, Dances.
WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

When orders for Crests, Monograms, Stationary, &c., are left to our own choosing they are carried out in perfect taste and without extravagant expenditure,

THACKER & CO., Limited, BOMBAY,
Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers,
ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS.

TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

Purveyors in Cairo to the KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—

	Rs. a.	
Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6 8	per 100
Extra Fine, G. F., 100 in a tin box	5 0	"
Ramecos, 25 in a paper box and 500 in a tin box	4 0	"
Fleur d'Orient, 100 in a tin box	3 8	"
Non Plus Ultra, 100 "	3 0	"
Best Egyptian, 100 in a paper box and 600 in a tin box	2 8	"

HAVANA CIGARS—

		Rs. a.	
El Diploma	25 in a box	4 0	per Box.
Cordelia	50 "	5 0	"
La Odalisca	50 "	5 0	"
Vera	25 "	3 0	"
Sins Rival	50 "	7 8	"
Mi Reina	50 "	6 0	"

AMERICAN EAGLE—

Rothschilds	25 in a box	2 12	
Regalia del Principe	100 "	7 8	"

SPECIALITY OF TURKISH TOBACCO.

Yenidje, Extra Flowers in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Smoker's Requisites of All Kinds.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER, 1893.
TOWN HALL,
DURBAR ROOM,
SPECIAL
GRAND PHONOGRAPHIC RECITAL,
Part of the Proceeds
IN AID OF THE
BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.
Voices from Distant Lands!!!
Musical Records from the best Players in the World.
"Records" of leading Amateurs will be taken To-night, and immediately afterwards Reproduced.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Begins at 9-30 p.m. Admission Rs. 3, 2 and 1.
For Opinions of the Press, see "Times of India," 6th November, 1893.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
And Following Nights.
Unabated Success of the Renowned and only
BUFFALO MINSTRELS.
Our Unrivalled First Part of Twelve Accomplished Ladies and Gentlemen.
The Public unanimous in their Applause and the general verdict is they are without doubt the crowned heads of minstrelsy.
Don't Fail to Witness our Funny [illegible]
And our [illegible]
The following [illegible]
The A[illegible]
In her de[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.		Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,151½	
Bank of Bengal	40,000	800	all	10 pr. ct.	1,075	
Bank of Madras	80,000	800	all	10 pr. ct.	980	
Commercial Bank of India	5,000	100	100	15 pr. ct.	1540 ex d	
Ld. Mercantile Bank of India	2,000	100	50	10 p. c.	65 to 70	
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17	
Exchange Banks.						
Agra	100,000	400	all	5 pr. ct.	3½	
Chartered Bank of Hongkong and Shanghai	40,000	625	625	7 pr. ct.	420	
National Bank of India	60,000	625	412½	6 pr. ct.	208	
Spinning and Weaving Companies.						
Ahmedabad	2,500	1,000	750	all	1,40	
Alliance	2,000	500	all	Rs. 15	1,450	
Anglo-Indian Jute Co. Ld.	1,250			Nil	61	
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co. Ld.	371	1	all	9 per ct.	30	
Bombay Union	20	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	615 ex d	
Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co.	60	500	500	20	335	
Bombay Nationl Manufg. Co.	50	1,000	1,000	...	350	
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250	
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,020	
Chinoy Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	49	
City of Bombay	600	[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 40	730	
[illegible]	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	595	
[illegible]	4,000	700	[illegible]	Rs. 10	600	
[illegible]	800	1,000	[illegible]	Rs. 40	375	
[illegible]	5,628	100	100	5)	440	
[illegible]	1,800	500	500	Rs. 15	345	
[illegible]	12,000	1,000	1,000	50	400	
[illegible]	2,100	500	500	30 pr. ct.	530	
[illegible]	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	330	
[illegible]	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	668	
[illegible]	700	500	500	40	661	
[illegible]	1,000	500	500	Rs. 1	555	
[illegible]	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,185	
[illegible]	800	500	500	40	1,010	
[illegible]	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,110	
[illegible]	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	510	
[illegible]	600	500	500	Nil	341	
[illegible] Co.	1,800	250	250	12	167½	
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	775	
[illegible] Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	800 ex d	
[illegible]	700	1,000	1,000	30	635	
[illegible]	600	250	250	Nil	725	
Kunjaz [illegible]	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	540	
Looping Co.	2,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	160	
Jam Saw Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	25	635	
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	40	817½	
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,40 ex d	
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350	
Mahboob Shah						
Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,470	
Meyajee [illegible]	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 57	1,545	
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	125	
Muncjee Gocul-das	1,05	1,00	55		1,895 ex d	
Maharaja Mayaraj & Sons	4,50	100	100	12 p. c.	105	
Madhu Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.	
Mathura	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130	
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410	
Oriental	5,75	625	625	Rs. 15	365	
Presidency Mills Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 80	1,250	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 30	450	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 30	1,400	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 4	1,400	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		1,400	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 12	165	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		330 ex d	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		125	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		150	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		150	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		300	
Sassoon Mills Co. Ld.	900	1,000	1,000	60	550	
Shamsher Mfg. Co.						
Standard Cotton Manufg. Co.	300	1,000	1,000	...	350	
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250	
Tata Mills	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,020	
Victoria Mills	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	300	
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...		
Union Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	...		
Press Companies.			Yearly	Rs.		
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,350	
Albert (Limited)	100	500	all		457	
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	2075	
Apollo	200	2,400	2,200	90	300	
Ballary	167	1,333	1,000	Nil. 60	220	
Bhavnagar City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	350	250	250		300	
Bombay Printing Co.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	130	
Bombay Samachar Proprietary Co. Ld.	800	200	200		1224	
Bright City Press Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	5)	440	
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	1,370	
East India	250	1,000	1,000	45 dvd		
English Press and Manfg.	400	253	...	130	1221	
Fort	515	2500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,15	
French	200	250	all	100	450	
Harvey and Sahapathy	450	500	500	50	475	
Hirgolf Press	750	250	150	25	1224 ex d	
Khanagunn					370	
Man Sadpure Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	300	500	500	63	120	
Meranolle	1,000	125	125	10	110 ex d	
Mohamedi	12,150	100	100	Rs. 40	430	
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Nil	225	
New Bora	1,200	500	500	Nil	500	
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	1214	
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs 35 dv	460	
Satapathy (Ballary)	600	500	75	20	481	
Session	300	500	500	20	691	
Shiraj and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,800	
Stud	600	2,000	750	35	565	
Surat Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	93	
Surat City Co. Ld.	375	200	all	20	215 ex d	
Talkari		1,00	1000	Rs. 70	975	
Miscellaneous.				Last Divd.		
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	265	
Back Bay Baths	750	50	150	7½	190	
Badham Pilot	500	50	50	12	40	
Bapty Brothers' Oil Mills Co. Limited	2,000	100	100	10	91	
Bombay Fire Insurance	8,625	200	185	18	42	
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 no s	
Do. New Issue	In Liquidation					
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	3,800	2,500	1,500	270	4,600	
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	500	375	625	671	1,170	
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,250	100	100	ex div 2	68	
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.	631	
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,030	
Bhoosan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1)	
Bhoosan Paper Mills		1,000	600	5 pr. ct.	2½	
Delhi and Northern India	2,500	200	200	Rs. 20	212	
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,250	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275	
Ice and Co. Ld.	500	100	70		70 no s	
Indian Cement Co. Ld.	2,000	100	100	12 p. c.	105	
Ship	2,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	16½	
John Roberts & Co.	1 800	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125	
Johangir B Karaka & Co.	2,000	200	200	10	225	
Kamptee Coal Co.	4,000	200	175	8 pr. ct. Rs. 21	205	
Kurrachee Landing		500	500	30	19)	
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	100	Nil.	3	
Marcks & Co. Ld.	500	100	100	Rs. 10	85	
Napier Foundry	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	80	
Oriental Steel Co.	1,000	100	200		61	
Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	180	
Oriental Loan	20,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20	
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	83	
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	445	
Prince of Wales Steel Plough Co.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,31	
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	200	9	50	
Southwell and Austin Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	In Ldn	
Do.	Pref. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120	
Treasher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	955	
Backer & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	52	
Telephone Co.	2,000	20	all		19	
			100			
			25			

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per cent	104 5-16
Three-and-a-half per cent	98 5-8
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	103
New French Loan 3 per cent. 1872	nom.
City of Paris Loan	nom.
Port Trust Bonds	103-12
New Loan	104½

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 15-6-3	
Napoleons	"	nom.
Mexican Dollars	"	200 nom.
Gold Five Franc Pieces	"	12-12
Gold Bars	"	15-6-3 (nearly) 87 Sfwd.
Gold Leaf	"	25-2
Par Gold, English	"	78-4
Par Australian	"	78-4
Par Bombay	"	25 4
Par Pekin	"	74-8

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.		Rate.
London Banks	On demand		1s. 3 3-16 d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic		1s. 3 5-32 d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight		1s. 3½ d.
Do. do.	4 Do.	do.	1s. 3 3-32 d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 3 11-32 d.
Do. Credit	3 Do.	do.	1s. 3 11-32 d.
Do. do.	4 Do.	do.	1s. 3 13-32 d.
Do. Documents	3 Do.	do.	1s. 3½ d.
Do. do.	4 Do.	do.	1s. 3¼ d.
France	3 Do.	do.	1 7-81
Do.	6 Do.	do.	1 7-82
Calcutta	At sight		100 1-16
Do.	60 days	do.	101
Madras	At sight		100 1-16
Do.	30 days	do.	99½
China	30 days	do.	134

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The Steen-Hudson Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Bombay Volunteer Rifle Parade, Town Hall, 4-45 p.m.
Phonograph Recital, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
The Buffalo Minstrels, Framjee Hall, 9-15 p.m.
Aryan-Social Union Lecture, the People's Free Reading Room, Fort, 6 p.m.
Anjuman-e-Elmi-o-Farsi Conversational Meeting, New High School, Fort, 5 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5-30 p.m.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Gisela and Malacca entered, and the s.s. Verawa left the dock yesterday.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Brahamani entered the dock on Thursday, and the s.s. Kaveri left it yesterday.

Divine Service.—To-morrow evening, at 5 p. m., service at the local Prarthana Samaj Mandir, Girgaum, will be conducted in English.

Capital and Labour.—One hundred and fifty operatives, of the David Sassoon Mill, who had struck work, owing to the forfeiture of one day's wages on account of being absent without permission, returned to work yesterday morning.

Requiem Mass.—Monday next, the 13th inst., being the seventh day of the demise of the Very Rev. Father D. F. Pereira, Vicar of "Our Lady of the Rozary," Mazagon, there will be a Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of his soul, at 6-30 a.m., at the above church.

Lecture on Female Education.—A public lecture will be deliv red in the hall of the Mooljibhoy Jewraj Khoja General Reading Room and Library on the 12th instant, at 10 a.m., by Mr. Lavjibhoy Dhanjibhai Master, when Mr. Rahimtoolabhoy Mahomed Sayani will preside.

Severely burnt.—Vithoo Rama, a Hindu lad, aged fifteen years, residing at Hamal Lane, Girgaum Road, was, on Thursday last, trying to light a rocket, when it suddenly exploded, severely burning him on the face. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

Saint Thomas' Cathedral.—The Rev. Theodore E. Dowling, Domestic Chaplain to the Anglican Bishop in Jerusalem and the East, will preach in the Cathedral, on Sunday evening, November 12. Evensong at 6 o'clock. Offertories morning and evening in aid of the Bishop of Jerusalem's Fund for Mission Work in "Bible Lands." A lecture will be given by Mr. Dowling in the Cathedral Boys' School on Monday, the 14th November, at 5-30 p.m., on "Daily Life in Palestine."

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—By the kind permission of the Officers, of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Voi. Rifle Corps, the Volunteer Band will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at half-past five o'clock:—

Quick March	I'm Going Far Away	
	Jenny Darling	E. Newton
Overture	Elize E. Claudio	Morceladante
Polka	Flying Moments	E. Bucalossi
Selection	The Siege of Rochelle	Balfe
Valse	Cornehall Tuenzo	Ewing
Galop	Wonnetrunken	C. Faust

Music at the Victoria Gardens.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme at the Victoria Gardens, at 5-30, this evening:—

March	Defence	J. Ond Hume.
Overture	Manetta	Auber.
Valse	Beiuns Zttans	Strauss
Selection	Dis estimento on Scotch Melodies	Ackerman.
Airs	Donezettis I Meitre	Kappey.
Galop	The Tourists	Frodhe.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Juvenile Play.—A Hindu lad, named Fakeera Kanji, was, on Thursday morning, playing with some gunpowder on the maidan, in the vicinity of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, when the gunpowder exploded, and injured the lad severely all over the body. Another boy, named Bawla Doolub, aged three years, who was at the time standing close by, was also slightly injured. Both the boys were taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where Fakeer was detained for treatment, while Bowla, after being treated, was sent home.

Committed to the Sessions.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Rama Ganoo and Mattaba Sattoo stood charged 21st ultimo, at Baboola Tank Road. Mr. Velinkar appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. DeSouza defended the accused. The circumstances of the case have already been reported. His Worship, after recording some further evidence, committed the accused to the ensuing sessions of the High Court.

Aryan Social Union.—Under the presidentship of Pandit Sevakial Kursondas, President of the Union, a social gathering of the members and well-wishers of this Society was held, at the Union's Room, Frere Road, Fort, on Thursday evening, when a musical concert was given by the Arya Sangit Mandli. After the concert speeches were delivered on social topics. Amongst those present there were Messrs. Atmaram Bapuji Dalvi, Anna Martand Joshi, Pandit Vaijnath, Ameroba Parnaye Sundabil G. Varma, Parshotum Bhagwandas, Hemraj Pranjiwandas, Vallabhdas Kanjee Karsondas Pragmall Liladhur, Jeevan Vallabhdas, Manohardas Moorlidhar, and Shamaldas Parbhoodas, &c. The gathering dispersed late after distribution of *pan-supari* and *goolab*.

Bombay Teamway Company, Limited.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of Oct., 1893. There are two prizes of Rs. 100 each, and fifteen of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within the current month:—

	Rs. 100 Prizes.		As.	Nos.	
Special	Line	Down	1	K364635	
Red	"	"	1	D474507	
	Rs. 10 Prizes.		As.	Nos.	
Green	"	Up	2	C435298	
Lavender	"	Down	2	C220447	
Yellow	"	"	1½	C623760	
Special	"	"	1	K339370	
"	"	"	1	K327044	
"	"	Up	1	K211858	
Green	"	"	1	G544229	
"	"	Down	1	G130533	
"	"	"	1	G108078	
Brown	"	"	1	F614875	
"	"	Up	1	F591914	
Lavender	"	Down	½	C777190	
Yellow	"	"	½	C514728	
"	"	Up	½	C356431	
			½	C304938	

Disorderly Soldiers.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Acting Superintendent Stanford charged Ilahibux Kheratikhan and another native soldier, belonging to the 21st Native Infantry, commonly known as the Marine Battalion, with disorderly behaviour, on the Kalbadevi Road, on the night of Thursday last. Owing to the Dewalee illuminations the Kalbadevi Road was very much crowded, a large number of pedestrians and vehicles coming and going. The accused in company of some other soldiers belonging to the same regiment had gone out to see the illuminations. To make their way through the crowd the first accused gave a rather severe push to a Parsee, who fell down. Resuming on his feet the Parsee remonstrated with the man and demanded his name. The second accused thereupon gave a blow to the Parsee who called out for assistance and two police sepoys and a sowar repaired to the scene. The soldiers, seeing the police coming, commenced running away, but the mounted policeman at once followed them, and arrested the two accused. The other companions of the accused who had also taken more or less part in the disturbance succeeded in making good their escape by running away into their lines. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and fined the first accused Rs. 2, and the second Rs. 5.

Dewalee Party in Kalbadevi.—On Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Vincent paid a friendly visit to Mr. P. Gooljee Singaree, a wealthy Marwari merchant and banker, at his residence in Kalbadevi. The magnificent building was brilliantly illuminated in honor of the occasion, and among those present were, Mr. Henry Solomon, Mr. and Miss E. S. Gubbay, Messrs. J. Judah, M. E. Moris, A. Meyer, D. N. Patel, J. Meys, C. Morar Rao, Heeralal Ramgopal, Jairamsk Soondra, and several others. The reception hall with its beautiful decorations was immensely admired, and Mr Singaree was highly complimented on his good fortune in being the happy owner of a property, the largest and the best in the locality. In course of conversation Mr. Vincent referred to his close acquaintanceship with the late respected father of the host, who, he said, was famous for his hospitality and generous disposition, and that it gave him great pleasure to renew the old friendship with the son who was only a little boy when he last saw him. Mrs. Vincent on expressing a desire to visit the zenana, was conducted to the room where, with characteristic grace, she soon made herself at home. On her return the honored guests were adorned with splendid garlands of flowers and the customary distribution of rose water and *pan supari* took place. Reciprocal good wishes were expressed. Mr. and Mrs. Vincent then left, followed by the rest of the visitors.

BANDRA FIRE RELIEF FUND.

The following subscriptions have been received:—

	Rs.
Mr Dadabhoy N Davur, (Nowrosjee Ardesar and Sons)	100
Mr C E Kane	100
Mr D I De Monte	100
Mr Tookaram Tatia	100
Mr Framjee B Jijibhoy	100
Mr J J Panthaky	50
Mr F R Khandalawala	50
Mr Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewala	50
Dr B A D'Oliveira	25
Dr J F Gonsalves	25
Mr G C Moody	10
Mr Cowasjee Byramjee	10
Mr Karmally Mahomed	10
Mr M F Esperanca	10
Mr S D Captan	10
Messrs S Pallonji and Co.	10
Mr Jos. F Rodrigues	5
Mr A C Dias	5
Total	770

The subscription is to be paid to Mr. Tookaram Tatia, treasurer, at the Municipal Office, Bandra.

JAGANNATH HARISCHANDRA,
Secretary, Bandra Fire Relief Fund.

It is a curious historical coincidence that the prevailing coal famine was equalled at this time of the year exactly a century ago.

To cure Skin Diseases—Sulpholine Lotion quickly drives away Eruptions, Blotches, Pimples, Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, healthy, and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine Lotion is good for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Sold everywhere in

THE MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

PROPOSED REDUCTION IN TAXATION.

The ordinary weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. There were also present the Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Oxenham, Mr. E. B. Carroll, Mr. Grattan Geary, Mr. W. G. Roughton, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, the Hon'ble Mr. Fasulbhoy Visram, Dr. Viegas, Dr. Bhalchandra, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabrajee, and Hurkisondas Narotumdas.

THE BUDGET FOR 1894-95.

The following are the principal features of the Budget for 1894-95, issued by the Municipal Commissioner, and discussed at yesterday's meeting:—

The opening balance is estimatad at Rs. 19,50,000, after providing for all grants sanctioned and likely to be sanctioned for the year 1893-94. The details are as under:—Estimated closing balance at page 5 of Budget for 1893-94 Rs. 13,15,332; Actual opening balance in excess of the estimated balance on 1st April, 1893, (see pages 73 to 76 of the Administration Report for 1892-93), Rs. 7,75,000; Interest and profit on Loan and Surplus Fund Investments to be received in excess of the Budget Estimate for the current year Rs. 41,000; Net premium received on the 4 per cent. loan of 42 lakhs raised this year for the repayment of the Government consolidated loan bearing interest at 4½ per cent. Rs. 24,836; Savings on debt and other grants for the current year Rs. 1,00,000, Rs. 22,56,168; Deduct—Anticipated falling off in the current year's estimate of Water Revenue Rs. 60,000; Grants from cash balance sanctioned up to 1st November, 1893, exclusive of advances for Loan Works, Stock, &c., Rs. 1,11,089; Add—Reserved for probable extra grants to end of the current financial year Rs. 1,35,079, Rs. 5,46,168, Rs. 19,50,000. The opening balance of Rs. 19,50,000 is proposed to be utilized as follows:—Reserve balance as required by the Municipal Act, Rs. 1,00,000, to meet the deficit in 1894-95 on account of increased Police charges, &c., Rs. 4,00,000, to keep invested as surplus balance to meet similar deficits in 1895-96 and subsequent years until the ordinary revenue has overtaken the ordinary expenditure Rs. 14,50,000 Rs. 19,50,000. The opening balance on 1st April 1894 in excess of estimated balance does not imply any normal increase of revenue or reduction of expenditure which can be taken into account in yearly estimates; a careful study of the present and past Budgets will show that the regular revenue is increasing but slowly. It is disappointing to observe this in the case of the water revenue which during the current year is materially below what was hoped for. The rapid progression of this head of revenue in the few past years had generated expectations which have proved too sanguine. In spite, therefore, of the large balances shown by the above statement, it does not seem possible, in prudence to reduce any item of taxation. This could only be justified by the fact that normal revenue had overtaken, or nearly overtaken, normal expenditure, which is far from being the case. The balance should still, for the most part be guarded to tide over the period till that time arrives, though a portion is proposed in the coming year to be utilized to provide for new works of established necessity in excess of the usual allotment under that head.

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR.

General Tax.—An increase of Rs. 26,733 is anticipated from improved and new assessments on buildings in the city owned by ordinary rate-payers.

Similarly an increase of Rs. 1,671 is estimated under ¼ per cent. Fire Tax.

The relative proportions contributed by Government, the Port Trust, and ordinary tax-payers in respect of the General Tax and the additional Fire Tax for the ensuing and current years are as follows:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
General Tax.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary Rate-payers	14,41,184	14,67,917
Government	98,767	98,767
Port Trust	1,53,004	1,53,004
	16,91,955	17,18,688
Fire Tax.		
Ordinary Rate-payers	90,674	91,745
Government	6,044	6,048
Port Trust	9,619	9,619
	1,05,741	1,07,412
	17,97,696	18,26,100

An increase of Rs. 17,526 under Wheel Tax and Tolls is anticipated to be derived solely from the tax on public conveyances.

The excess revenue expected to be realized from Licenses and Tobacco Duties is entered at Rs. 9,050.

Owing to an anticipated decrease in the yield from special halalkhor service to mills, the assessment under Halalkhor Tax is estimated at Rs. 26,000 only.

A decrease of Rs. 25,000 is expected from Water Tax, as the revenue under this head for the current year appears to have been over-estimated by about Rs. 60,000. The universal establishment of supply by meter is the true direction in which increase is to be expected.

There is a net decrease of Rs. 1,300 on the returns from Property and Miscellaneous, entirely due to interest, &c., realisations on our invested surplus loan and other balances being estimated at Rs. 50,000 less on account of such balances having been reduced from Rs. 65,57,100 on 31st March, 1892, to Rs. 45,63,000 on 31st March, 1893, and to Rs. 39,12,000 on 31st October, 1893, and to the likelihood of their being further reduced to about Rs. 30,00,000 before the end of the current year.

Thus the total revenue is estimated to be Rs. 54,680 in excess of the current year's estimate.

EXPENDITURE.

The increases in establishments have been explained in the schedule statements printed before each detailed Budget Statement. The increases and decreases in other items have also been fully explained in the marginal notes opposite the respective items entered in the Detailed Statements.

The strength of the inspectorial staff of the Licensing Department has been doubled, an increase required to maintain efficiency, and which the augmenting returns of that department fully justify. But for the abolition and reduction of certain license fees during the current year, the income would have shown a material increase. In four cases an increase has been proposed in the pay of superior officers, viz., the Executive Engineer, the Water Engineer, the Chief of the Fire Brigade, and the Superintendent of Gardens. The last has been allowed an increment of Rs. 50, but his salary is still Rs. 150 below the scheduled amount. A maximum salary of Rs. 800 is proposed to be scheduled for the Chief of the Fire Brigade, the actual salary to be drawn by the incumbent during the year being fixed at Rs. 650 or Rs. 50 in excess of present salary. It is proposed to make the commencing salary of the Chief Officer Rs. 500 rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 800. The full statutory salary of Rs. 1,500 is proposed for the Executive Engineer, the Commissioner being strongly of opinion that the appointment, which would be with more propriety denominated Chief Engineer, is underpaid at a less figure. Last year's proposal to raise the salary of the Water Engineer to Rs. 1,200 is renewed, the Commissioner regarding this as no more than a fair compensation for the very heavy access of labor and responsibility entailed by the Tansa Works.

It may here be added that a travelling allowance of Rs. 90 per mensem is proposed for the Special Drainage Engineer, in accordance with the intentions of the Corporation when that appointment was first made.

The net increase in the total expenditure amount to Rs. 1,63,399; of this increase, Rs. 1,16,095 are due to provision having been made under the ordinary heads of service, principally General Office, Assessment and Collection, Licensing Establishment, Fire Brigade, Drainage, Main Works, and Conservancy, as shown in detail in the body of the Budget.

The other principal items of increase are (1) Pensions, Gratuities and Compassionate Allowances, Rs. 11,000; (2) Police Charges, Rs. 36,655; (3) Education, Rs. 9,403 (Rs. 603 in addition to Rs. 58,532 sanctioned for Primary Education for the current year plus Rs. 10,000 for Technical Institute = Rs. 10,603—Rs. 1,200, rent charges for School Committee's office not being required); (4) Election Expenses, Rs. 9,500; and (5) Special extraordinary works and investment of interest realized on Sinking, &c., Funds Investments, Rs. 1,41,785.

It may be pointed out that there are decreases of (1) Rs. 21,553 under Gardens, almost entirely on account of the Rs. 25,000 paid for water-supply; (2) Rs. 51,269 under streets and buildings owing to the Executive Engineer having submitted carefully-prepared road repairs estimates for the area to be repaired at so much per square yard instead of in the details hitherto shown in the schedule and detailed Budget Statements (an arrangement which will materially facilitate work); (3) Rs. 14,126 under markets and slaughter-houses, principally on account of the provision made in the current year for the renewal of meat-vans not being necessary for the ensuing year; and (4) Rs. 72,211 under debt notwithstanding the enhanced provision of Rs. 40,000 on account of the 25½ lakhs loan. This decrease is due to the saving of Rs. 1,13,000 effected by the repayment on 1st July, 1893, of the Government 4½ per cent. consolidated loan out of the funds raised from the public at four per cent.

CLOSING BALANCE.

The estimated closing balance is Rs. 15,56,613, or over 14½ lakhs above the minimum required by law as detailed below:—Expenditure, Rs. 18,50,000; Income Rs. 62,00,500—total Rs. 81,50,500; Less—expenditure Rs. 65,93,887; closing balance Rs. 15,56,613.

Mr. Roughton, in reviewing the budget generally, said that the only grounds, which had been shown for not spending the accumulated balances amounting to Rs. 19,50,000 was that it was stated that the normal revenue did not come up to the normal expenditure and that it was not likely to do so for several years. He drew the attention of the Committee to the figures for the year 1892-93, which was their last complete year, and these figures showed that it was not a fact that the revenue did not balance the expenditure. As a matter of fact the revenue of that year showed a lakh and a half over the expenditure. He opposed the manner in which it was proposed to deal with the balances. With regard to the expenditure, he objected to the proposed increase of salary to be given to the Executive Engineer, to the Chief of the Fire Brigade, and to the Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens. With regard to the Chief of the Fire Brigade he pointed out that that officer came to India on Rs. 500 a month. He had already been raised to Rs. 600, and he considered it absurd to schedule his salary at Rs. 800. With regard to Mr. Murzban, the Executive Engineer, he admitted that that gentleman's services to the city had proved of great advantage, but at the time he did not think that the mere experience of one year's service entitled him to a rise of Rs. 200 per month. Mr. Murzban was receiving a pension of little short of Rs. 600 a month from Government, which was of course contributed to by the public of Bombay. That officer therefore drew Rs. 1,700 per month from the public. If they raised it by another Rs. 300, the amount would be Rs. 2,000. No one had greater respect for Mr. Murzban's services than he had, but he did not think that the proposal to raise his salary should be accepted. As to the Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens, he was a new man, and had not been long enough in that position to warrant them to raise his salary.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal remarked that in dealing with the budget before them they had first to see how the large sum of nineteen-and-a-half lakhs as the opening balance for the year 1894-95 was arrived at, and then to consider how it should be treated. The large surplus balance was the result chiefly of excess revenue of 7½ lakhs obtained during 1892-93, chiefly from property taxes. There had, of course, been windfalls, but the regular revenue was that is to say the property taxes had paid over 3 lakhs. He thought the time had arrived when it was possible so to frame the budget that the normal revenue should overtake, or nearly overtake, normal expenditure. This was an object which the Standing Committee had been trying for years past to attain, but without success. Now with a surplus balance of 19½ lakhs he thought it would not be difficult to do this. All they had to do was to exclude proposals for fresh expenditure for which no clear case was made out. The Commissioner said that the normal revenue had not yet overtaken normal expenditure but he (the speaker) failed to understand how it was possible to arrive at an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure and to give relief to taxation if fresh items of expenditure were brought forward by the Commissioner from year to year and allowed by the Committee. In the present budget proposals were made involving new expenditure to the extent of about 4 lakhs. Of this nearly Rs. 1,63,000 consisted of increases of salaries and additions to

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NOTICE.

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S. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Bella Vista, Mahableshwar, 6th Nov., 1893.

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H. E. Lord Roberts,
H. E. Lord Wenlock, Governor of Madras.

THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure; probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a Spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of Boots, is obviously unscientific; most people prefer to be measured even for Boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the eye!

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for testing the sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select Glasses themselves at hazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removable conditions of the refraction.

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STABLES, opposite the Colaba Tramway Stables.

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THE REPAIR AND ADJUSTMENT
OF
ALL NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 4½ per cent., and for shorter periods at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.
Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
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Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

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SELLING OFF!!
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☞ FOR ONE RUPEE ONLY ☜
SUTTON'S CELEBRATED GARDEN SEEDS.
FRESH—SEASON 1893—Genuine.
VEGETABLE.—Beans, Beet, Borecole, Broccoli, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cress, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Parsley, Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip, Vegetable Marrow.
FLOWER.—Aster, Balsam, Canary Creeper, Clarkia, Convolvulus, Dianthus, Larkspur, Linum Rubrum, Lobelia, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Nemophila Insignis, Phox Drummondii, Poppy, Stock, Sunflower, Sweet William, Sweet Peas, Zinnia.
Price Re. One only for entire collection.
THE DECCAN AGENCY COMPANY, AHMEDNAGAR.
NOTE.—20 kinds Vegetables and 20 kinds Flowers.

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FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.
OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.
SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.
RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.
A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother sister, wife, children, or other near relatives
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HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an Introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikanths and Rewakanths, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bori bay
The Gujarti Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad
PRICE ..... Rs. 6,
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 10.

APART from the considerable transactions, which are a feature of the native New Year's Day, and which, on this occasion, have been upon a larger scale than usual, while prices of staple Manchester Goods have at the least been well maintained, there has been but little doing during the past week, the Banks and Produce Markets having been closed for several days for the *Dewali* festival, and a holiday feeling having prevailed throughout. At the close of last week, there was again a good demand for Cotton, which partially revived yesterday; but Wheat and Seeds have remained dull or quiet markets, and with but little doing on days when they have not been closed. Exchange re-opened steady to-day after the holidays, and rates, this evening, closed firm at an advance of 1-32d. on last Friday's for Bank Paper, but the same for Credits. Government Paper has declined ¼ per cent. in Fours. Freights have been dull and weak, and rates are about 6d. per ton lower than they were a week ago. A fair business was done during the holidays, but the market closes with more sellers than buyers at the reduction.

MONEY.—With native traders occupied in making up their books in view of the near approach of the *Dewali*, and export business remaining very quiet, there was nothing in the course of trade again last week to lead to important changes in the financial position; and the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued on Monday showed, accordingly, but little alteration in that direction since the date of the previous Return. Instead of an addition to Private Deposits, as disclosed on the previous occasion, there had been, it is true, a diminution of some 4 lakhs; while the increase in Bills Discounted had been rather more than in the week preceding, at 8¼ lakhs; and Loans had diminished to a rather smaller extent; but the total increase in trade requirements during the period under notice was represented by only 19¼ lakhs. Withdrawals from Public Deposits of the Bank's head office and branches, aggregating over 15½ lakhs, partly met by the realization of Government Securities, however, further reduced the Bank's Cash Balance to nearly 23 lakhs, making the figures stand at 225¼ lakhs. The Bank's minimum remains at 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE ruled quiet but steady on last mail-day, at 1s. 3 1-8d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank Remittance at 1s. 3 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits ready and forward, with, as usual on a Saturday, very little business passing either way. For Bank Paper, there was no enquiry for any delivery; and for three months' [sight Credits a few Bills were placed at the above quotation; the market closing steady. On Monday also the market was steady at 1s. 3¼d. for Bank Telegraphic, for transfer to the end of March; and at 1s. 3 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits for delivery for the remainder of this year, 1s. 3 11-32d. for January-March, and 1s. 3 5-16d. for April-May. A fair amount of Mercantile Bills were placed, principally for delivery this year; and 1s. 3 5-32d. Bank Demand was given well forward. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the Banks were closed for the Dewali holidays; and the market re-opened this morning with a steady feeling, at 1s. 2 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 5-16d. for near three months' sight Credits and 1s. 3 11-32d. for next year, a large business having been reported at these rates. Quotations having also come firm from Calcutta, rates here hardened 1-32d., and closed firm at the following ready quotations, forward Bank Demand and Telegraphic being called 1s. 3 3-16d. and 1. 3 5-32d., respectively, and Credits 1s. 3 ⅜d.:—

Bank Bills on Demand	.....	1s. 3 3-16d.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3 5-32d.
Do.	3 months' sight.....	1s. 3 ¼d.
Do.	4 do.	1s. 3 9-32d.
Do.	6 do.	1s. 3 11-32d.
Credits	3 do.	1s. 3 11-32d.
Do.	6 do.	1s. 3 15-32d.
Documents	3 months' sight	1s. 3 3-8d.
Do.	6 do.	1s. 3½d.
Francs	3 months' sight	161¼
Do.	6 do.	162¼

GOVERNMENT PAPER was dull at the close of last week; but Saturday's opening rates of 105 1-16 for Money, and 104⅞ for Account were maintained all day, and were the final quotations, 98¼ having been the price of the new 3½ per cent. Loan. On Monday there was next to nothing doing in this market, either for Money or Account, the *Dewali* holidays having virtually commenced; but 105 1-16 was the nominal quotation for Fours in the former position, and 104 7-8 in the latter, and these, with 3½ per Cents. at 98¼ were the final rates, the market closing for three days for the *Dewali* festival. On re-opening this morning, the feeling was weak, and remained so all day, rates for Fours declining to 104 15-16 for Money, and 104¾ for Account, at which they left off. The price of the new 3½ per cent. Loan, however, advanced to 98⅜.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is ¼ per cent. higher at 119½. Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at 103¾.

SHARES.—This market has been open for only two days since the departure of last mail; but on those rather more than the average amount of business has transpired, and compared with our quotations of a week ago, we have to report the following changes:—Central India, and Howard and Bullough Cotton Mill shares have advanced Rs. 20 each; Bombay United, and Jivraz Ballo, Rs. 15 each; Hyderabad, and Swadeshi, Rs. 10 each; and Mazagon, Rs. 5; while, on the other hand, Framji Petit have declined Rs. 10; Luckmidas, Rs. 7½; and Manockji Petit, Rs. 5. In Press Shares, Khangaon have advanced Rs. 20; New Berar, Rs. 10; Bombay Cotton, Rs. 5; New Indian, Rs. 3½; and Mofussil, Re. 1¼. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burma Trading have advanced Rs. 50 in the first issue, and Rs. 30 on the others; Oriental Life are Rs. 5 lower; Bombay Flour Mill have advanced Rs. 30 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—A large business on staple *Grey Goods* took place on the native New Year's Day, and up-country buyers having operated freely, more than an average *Dewali* business has been done, while rates have, in some cases, hardened a little. For *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey Red*, and *Printed Goods* there has been a good demand, and prices have ruled in sellers' favour. In *Locally-made Goods* also, a large business has transpired, particularly on *T Cloths* and *Dhotees*, and prices have hardened a little. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* are put down at 12,000 packages, and of *Local*, at 8,000 bales.

YARNS.—A moderate business has been done in *Imported Twist*, and the market has been steady at last Friday's quotations. Business in *Bombay Spinnings* on China for the fortnight ending on last Monday is given as 11,000 bales, and Exchange has improved to Rs. 188½. The improvement in Exchange has partly removed the difference between China buyers' and Spinners' views; but the divergence is still sufficiently wide to prevent business. The week's Sales are put down at 1,500 bales and the market closes steady at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	... No. 6s	Mule As.	4½ to 4¾	per lb.
„ ...	... „ 8s	„ „	4 5-8 „ 4 7-8	„
„ ...	... „ 10s	„ „	4¾ „ 5 1-3	„
„ ...	... „ 12s	„ „	5 „ 5¼	„
„ ...	... „ 16s	„ „	5¾ „ 6	„
„ ...	... „ 20s	„ „	5 7/8 „ 6 5-16	„
„ ...	... „ 24s	„ „	6¼ „ 6 5/8	„
„ ...	... „ 30s	„ „	6¾ „ 7¼	„
„ ...	... „ 40s	„ „	8 „ 8¼	„

METALS.—There has been but a small demand for *Copper*, and prices of this metal have declined 4 annas per cwt. in a quiet market. *Yellow Metal* has also been taken to a small extent, and is quiet at a decline of 6 annas per cwt. *Iron* is steady, and unchanged in value, a moderate business having been done in it during the week.

COAL.—We have no fresh business to report in this mineral, the market having been closed for the *Dewali* holidays, and, in the absence of fresh transactions to test them, quotations may be taken as before.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Last Saturday a demand again sprang up for this staple, and considerable transactions took place, more particularly on exporters' account in a steady market, and on the basis of previous prices; but thereafter, the holidays intervening business was on a small scale again, and rates declined slightly, until yesterday, when the Mills became larger buyers, and a moderate business was reported, the feeling remaining quiet, however, and exporters taking only a few hundred bales. Transactions by shippers on days when the market was open, have amounted to about 4,000 bales, consisting of contracts for new Bengals, for November delivery, and New Oomra descriptions for January delivery, ready new Bengals and Oomras, and old Oomra, and Dholleras kinds; while the Mills have bought some 3,000 bales of old Oomras, Bhownugger, Compta, and Broach, and a little ready new Oomras. This evening the market closed quiet, with prices Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 lower than they were a week ago.

Cotton of the new season's crop of the more forward growths is coming to market earlier than was the case last year, the arrivals, so far of Bengals and Oomra descriptions having been 5,600 bales.

With the exception of a fall of less than half-an-inch of rain at Bellary, the weather all over the Cotton area recording to the official telegrams from the districts at the beginning of the week, had remained bright and seasonable. The picking of the crop was general throughout the Bengal and Oomrawattee circles, Cotton arriving in all the districts of the former, and at Dhulia and Jalgaum in the latter, while arrvals were expected early at Barsee. In the Broach, Dhulia, and Dharwar circles the plants were flourishing; and in the first two they were in flower in a more or less advanced stage.

Yesterday's telegrams reported rain at Nagpore, Oomrawattee, Khangaum, and Barsee, in the Oomrawattee Cotton circle; while at Dhulia and Julgaum in the same circle, the weather was cloudy and unseasonable, though no rain had fallen. Delay in picking, and blackleaf in first arrivals was expected at Khangaum, where the fall had been nearly 1½ inch, and at Nagpore the crop was suffering; but from the other districts of the circle no complaints have come so far; while from the Bengal, Broach, Dholleras, and Dharwar circles the advices continued to be of a satisfactory turn regarding the crop.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy.—C. & F.	Per lb.
Bengal Fine	Rs.	183—3 19-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„	173—3 3-8d.
Do. Good	„	165—3 7-32d.
Dholleras Fine	„	198—3 7-8d.
Do. Fully Good	„	190—3 11-16d.
Do. Good	„	183—3 9-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	„	172—3 3-8d.
Oomrawuttee „	„	188—3 21-32d.
Beiatee, Fine	„	190—3 11-16d.
Do. Fully Good	„	180—3 17-32d.
S G Dharwar Good	„	186—3 21-32d.
Westerns „	„	176—3 15-32d.
New—		
Bengal Fine (January)	Rs.	193—3 25-32d.
Do. F. G. „	„	177—3 15-32d.
Do. Good „	„	168—3 9 32d.
Broach Fine (March)	„	2 6—4 13-32d.
Do. Good „	„	228—4 8-16d.

The arrivals of new Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1893-94. F. P. Bales.	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	3,500	900
Berar	1,500	200
Khandeish	2,500	800
	7,500	1,900

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.
For the week	12,500	1,331	1,821
From 1st Jan. to 9th November	1,573,713	1,635,981	1,339,625
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the week	6,318	7,703	5,553
From 1st Jan. to 9th November	722,632	898,155	1,010,891
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the week	1,341	739	2,239
From 1st Jan. to 9th November	153,113	149,899	151,225

WHEAT.—On three days during the past week when this market has not been closed for the holidays the feeling has remained dull, and business for export has continued to be upon a small scale; but prices have not moved materially, and we quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	4-0-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„	3 14-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„	3-15-0	„
Red Delhi	„	3-13-0	„
Hard Yellow	„	4-2-0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„	3-12-0	„
Hard Red	„	3-11-0	„

SEEDS also were dull at a decline of half-an-anna per cwt. in *Linseed*, and of Re. 1 per candy in *Gingelly* (which has been arriving very freely) at the end of last week; and since then, on days when the market has been open, the tone has been quiet, and very little buying for export has taken place. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs.	7-10-0 to Rs. 7-12-9	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	„	6-6-0 to „ 9-9-0	„
Do. do. Cawnpore	„	5-15-0 to „ 6-4-0	„
Do. Red do.	„	5-13-0 to „ 5-15-0	„
Gingelly, White	„	40-12-0 „ 41-4-0	per cdy
Do. Mixed	„	39-8-0	

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows.—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891 cwts.
Wheat for the Week	47,398	91,325	204,349
do. from 1st Jan. to 9th November	6,157,209	9,558,826	13,363 002
Linseed for the Week	36,235	16,476	28,919
do. from 1st Jan. to 9th November	4,086,795	3,641,172	4,535,083
Rapeseed for the Week	11,054	38,543	12,136
do. from 1st Jan. to 9th November	4,205,142	1,649 864	1,408,181
Gingellyseed for the Week	51,171	25,139	11,576
do. from 1st Jan. to 9th November	1,132,212	1,006,917	1,018,603

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and the Continent are as follows:—

	1893 cwts.	1892 cwts.	1891 cwts.
Wheat for the Week	59,024	10,000	4,11,542
do. from 1st Jan. to 9th November	4,633,538	3,896,679	11,890,126
Linseed for the Week	54,020	30,070	96,159
do. from 1st Jan. to 9th November	3,896,805	3,520,877	4,454,729
Rapeseed for the Week	54,760	90,802	33,433
do. from 1st Jan. to 9th November	3,962,765	1,543,233	1,364,300
Gingellyseed for the week.	29,732	936	11,691
do. from 1st Jan. to 9th November	1,215,301	1,005,812	1,037,614

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shanghai, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser left here this morning.

ADEN, Nov. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Avoca left here this afternoon.

Nov. 10.

The B. I. S. N Company's steamer Goloconda left here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollers	3 7/8
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	98 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 9/16
Bar Silver	32 5/8

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £25,800,000, decrease £400,000; public deposits, £4,000,000, decrease £300,000; other deposits, £30,700,000, decrease £700,000; other securities, £24,800,000, decrease £600,000; notes and gold £16,100,000, unchenged. The Bank's Reserve is 46 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT per EUROPEAN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Communication with Santa Catharina Brazil suspended.
Communication with Equador interrupted.
Route Salgon-Bangkok interrupted.
Moulmein route to Siam right.
Mail for Mauritius, Reunion and Madagascar closes at Aden, at 6 p.m. on Sunday, the 12th instant.
Perim-Obock section interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 10th November, 1893.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	9	8	32 p.m.	10	8
Teheran	10	2	19 p.m.		30
Suez	10	2	50 p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 10th November, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GUILDHALL BANQUET.

HE GROWING BATTALIONS GIVE RISE TO ANXIETY.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

At the annual Lord Mayor's banquet, at the Guild-ll, last night, Earl Spencer said the Government uld continue to develop the Navy, being con-ced of the necessity of our supremacy at sea.

Lord Kimberley, in the absence of Mr. Gladstone d Lord Rosebery, said that our foreign relations re friendly, but that the growing battalions in rope inspired anxiety.

His Lordship said the mission of Sir Mortimer rand to Cabul had been a conspicuous success, ing to the Ameer's cordiality and friendship, and he ability displayed by Sir Mortimer in carry-on the negotiations, said he believed our rela-e with Afghanistan had been placed on a more re basis than ever. With respect to the negotia-s with Russia regarding the delimitations of the han frontier, he believed they would result in a isfactory settlement.

His Lordship said the Government was fully alive he important interests of Great Britain in Siam. garding the Silver measures in India he was ved that they were necessary, but it was too yet to prophesy as to their success.

ANOTHER MATABELE DEFEAT.

A despatch from Fort Salisbury states that the mns under Majors Forbes and Wilson have n beon attacked in lager by a force of Matabele, bering seven thousand men, which was defeated r an engagement lasting one hour. The loss on Matabele side was one thousand men, whilst the ilish loss was three killed and seven wounded.

he columns afterwards entered Buluwayo on the instant, the Matabele having vacated the place r blowing up their magazines and burning their s.

An ultimatum has been sent to Lo Bengula calling him to surrender, otherwise our troops will pursue followers.

THE MATABELE QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Labou-re raised a debate on the Matabele question, and emently attacked the Chartered Company using them of filibustering and swindling.

Mr. Gladstone condemned Mr. Labouchere's vio-ce, and accepted the responsibility of the war highly eulogised Mr. Rhodes, and said that as Bengula and his men had refused to abstain

MOORS

the Sultan of ...ssing, promising to ...n Melilla and to

SUEZ, Nov. 9.

The s. s. Victoria, withthe outward English mails the 3rd instant, left here on Thursday, at 5 p.m.

ARRIVALS AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

General Brackenbury, and Captain Hext, Director Indian Marine, arrived at Calcutta this morning.

PPRESSION OF DACOITY IN CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPUTANA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

Dr. Lethbridge's scheme for the suppression of coity in Central India and Rajputana States has ceived the sanction of the Secretary of State, and ll be carried into effect at once.

THE SIKKIM CONVENTION.

There may likely be some little delay in signing trade regulations to be added to the Sikkim ...vention with Great..., by the illness of the ...han, who is at present unable to leave Tibet ... India.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces rived at Agra, on Thursday morning, remaining a day only for transaction of State business h H. E. the Viceroy.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Colonel Willie has taken temporary charge of the jputana Political Agency office, pending the ar-al of Colonel Prideaux from England. The latter eer, and not Colonel Abbott, as previously stated, ll act for Colonel Trevor for the next two months, ntually going to Udaipur as Resident in succes-to Colonel Miles, who retires from the Service.

OONA VOLUNTEERS ANNUAL RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 10.

The Poona Volunteers annual rifle meeting con-ded to-day. The gold medal has been won by unteer D'Silva, with a grand aggregate score 234, out of a possible of 280 points; Lance Cor-al Carvalho wins the silver medal with, 214 nts; and Sergeant Clabby, the bronze medal, h 203 points. ...ve both the Gov... llenge Shield. ...66 in th... much above th... competed. Se... ...th 34 All-Comers' Match ...ts.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

...E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased ake the following appointments :—

...h Bombay Infantry.—Sergeant-Captain Young-to officiate in medical charge, during the absence ...rgeon-Captain Sarkies, on furlough.

...h Bombay Cavalry Sind Horse.—2nd-Lieutenant well, 2nd Dragoon Guards, candidate for the ...an Staff Corps, to officiate as Squadron Officer, ...probation.

...nd-Lieutenant Benwell is attached to the 2nd ...bay Lancers in the same capacity as a tem-...ry measure.

...Karachi D spot.—Mr. Moss, 1st Worcestershire ...iment, to be acting Commandant; Lieutenant ...brook, 2nd Gloucestershire Regiment, to be act-... Adjutant; 2nd-Lieutenant Ashbolt, 1st Royal ...iliers, to be acting Quartermaster; and Lieu-...nt Broome, 1st Royal Fusiliers, to be acting ...mmissioner, Military Works Department.

...Lieutenant Walpole is transferred from the Bom-... Dockyard Division to the Karachi Division to ...me charge during the absence of Captain Dixon, ...privilege leave.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted ...e of absence by his Royal Highness the Com-...der-in-Chief :—

...t Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Lieute-...t Lowndes, to remain in England, from 28th ...ber to 12th February, on medical certificate, in ...nsion.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted ...e of absence :—2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry, Lieutenant Trevor to England, for one year, on ...ical certificate; and 1st Royal Fusiliers, Major ...ick, to England, from 14th November to 31st ... private affairs.

ACCIDENT ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

ORTY-TWO CORPSES FOUND IN THE DEBRIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

...e accident on the Madras Railway yesterday ...ted in a larger loss of life than previously ...ted. Information received to-day states that ...-two bodies were recovered from the debris. ...ine is completely blocked for sixty yards. The ...d is a complete swamp, rendering the clearing ...t very difficult. The train was telescoped ...end to end, the washaway was due to the ...endously heavy weather on the Nilghiris. No ...e can be attributed to any one.

THE HON. W. H. BLISS.

...e Hon. W. H. Bliss was sworn in yesterday as ...mber of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. ...ge, vice Sir Henry Stokes, whose term of office ...ed.

MUNICATIONS FROM OOTACAMUND.

...mmunication from Ootacamund is almost en-... cut off by floods and landslips. The Kullar ...dge is again washed away.

THE GUNTAKUL MURDER CASE.

...rporal Ashford, Welsh Regiment, charged with ...rder of a native of Guntakal, has been com-...d to take his trial before the High Court ..., and has been brought to Madras.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Two of our famous contemporaries have passed away this week—the one, Marshall MacMahon, always an interesting figure in the eyes of men of action, in spite of the sorrowful record of Sedan; the other, M. Gounod, the composer of the world-known opera, "Faust," whose death strikes a sad chord in the hearts of men and women alike. For Gounod's music, if not absolutely great, is full of charm for all kinds of people. The masses tramp inspiritedly to his "Soldier's Chorus;" lovers sigh tenderly faithful under the influence of "Siebel's Song;" and the young nuns thoughts are turned more ecstatically heavenward by his sweet supplicating "Ave Marias."

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Strange to say, it is not to his own countrymen but to ours that Gounod owes the first recognition of his genius as a musician. Four selections from his works, two movements from a mass, one from a requiem, and a bass scena, "Peter the Hermit," were performed at St. Martin's Hall in the winter of 1851; and while he was yet comparatively unknown—for it was not till some time later that his "Sappho" was played at the Paris Opera—the *Athenæum*, with the acumen of a true critic, discovered the merit of the young composer, and predicted a great future for him. The prophecy was not long unfulfilled, though France, with a country's usual reluctance to appreciate its own products, was slow to show him favour.

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However, the delay was not as tardy as with many men of the same or greater genius. Gounod made money; his little palace in Paris is described as a dream of loveliness, and his home at St. Cloud, where he died, an earthly paradise. And fate was kind to him, in giving him time to see his life's work fairly completed. It was only a fortnight ago, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that a journalist visited him on behalf of M. Jules Simon to ask for an article on Marie Antoinette as a musician for "*La vie contemporaine*." Gounod refused, and characteristically. He could not do the article, because he felt he could not put his "whole soul" into it, and he never did anything into which he could not put his whole soul. The fact was that M. Gounod realized that his end was near. He had already had two strokes, and his doctors had ordered him, he said, to abstain from work as a third might carry him off. "But," he added, as St. Paul said to Timothy, "I am now ready to be offered. . . I have fought a good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith." And at the close of the interview he plucked some fresh roses for the journalist's wife "as a souvenir of your first visit to an old man."

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Another account of the last days of the great composer describes how, on Sunday, M. Gounod, accompanied by his son, Jean, went to the church of St. Cloud, intending to play the organ during divine service, as was his usual custom. He felt too feeble, however, to play, and gave up the seat to M. Busser, the paid organist of the church. After mass, the composer invited M. Busser to call on him during the afternoon. M. Gounod then went home and lunched heartily, apparently in his usual health and spirits. When M. Busser arrived, M. Gounod said pleasantly, "Ah, there you are, *mon petit*; let me have one or two good hours of music. You know they are going to play my 'Requiem mass' at the Conservatoire this winter. I want you to make a piano score of it, and I know you will do it well. M. Busser, who won the Second Prix de Rome as a musician, naturally felt highly honoured by the invitation to prepare the score, and M. Gounod then sat down to the piano. He both played and sang with his customary *verve*, much to the delight of his wife and children, who were present. After the music the composer much enjoyed a game of dominoes with his wife as partner, and smoked his pipe. When the game was finished, he went back to the piano, took up the score of the Requiem, and put it in a secretaire belonging to Madame Gounod. Then he sat down with his pipe still in his mouth. An instant later he was noticed to fall forward, and when Madame Gounod went to his help she discovered that he was unconscious. While being carried to bed M. Gounod opened his eyes and asked what was the matter. He [illegible] like Molière, who played *Le malade imaginaire* dying all the time, Gounod made a dramatic ending—passing away, as the swan does, to the music of his own death-song.

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Gounod was said to be intensely religious and the number of sacred pieces he produced, as well as his devotion to the services of the church prove that fact, though sometimes it was manifested somewhat absurdly. A story is told of how he spent an hour on his knees praying for the conversion of Sarah Bernhardt—she being an auditor of his fervent supplications all the time. But Sarah showed herself an unpromising subject for redemption according to his lights. *Soit je suis* [illegible] said it temperedly, weary of his persistance, and turned him out of her house.

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But Gounod's religious enthusiasm does not seem to have sanctified his work, if there is anything in the opinion of a priest, quoted by a contemporary, who, on the contrary, finds in his music all the danger of the prentzer sonata to the susceptible soul. Knowing a great deal about the sources of the Master's inspiration, the priest says, that Gounod worshipped eros quite as much as he venerated the "The Virgin Mary," to whom he dedicated the "Queen of the Angels." According to the priest's theory, no musician ever lived who had a worse effect upon the morals of fashionable women. They, after an audition of his sacred music, were ready for a plunge into the kind of deadly sin that leads to the divorce court. It relaxed the moral fibre, whilst it stimulated the sensual passion. The mysticism only made the poison more insidious. Gounod in music was, in the ecclesiastic's mind, as dangerous as Georges Sand in literature. His private life revolved subjectively between angels and objectively between sirens, and the voices of the former and the blandishments of the latter found expression in his opera. The injury done by "Faust" to souls feminine was, within the range of the abbe's personal knowledge, widespread and deep. "Gounod," says the priest, "though as a composer all sentiment and emotion was mercantile and mercenary, and studied how best to find a fortune, in working on religious feeling, to stimulate erotism. Unquestionably," he continues, "Gounod was a man, as Georges Sand was a woman, of genius. But his erotism made him hysterical and unhealthy. When he found that what was morbid paid, he, without being aware of his motives, stuck to it. It was also delightful to him to be worshipped, under the cloak of religious emotion, by charming persons who were fit subjects for the discipline of a penitentiary." This is the opinion of the vicar-general of a great French diocese, in his position under a bishop who loves music is in frequent relation with composers, vocalists, and instrumentalists.

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Pleasanter reading than this psychical dissection—an ordeal from which a Saint Genevieve could hardly come unscathed—is a record of Gounod's early life at the Conservatoire, which was published last year in *Temple Bar*. Three students singing a street-song arm-in-arm, turned out of the blaze of gas-light near the Palais Royal into an alley comparatively dark, and stumbled over an old fiddler, who was sitting on a door-step. The old man rose to his feet without speaking, and with something of pride as well as despondency in his looks. They apologized and picked up his hat, which one of them had knocked off his head. It was mid-winter, but his clothing was thin and threadbare, and the frockcoat was buttoned up at the throat. Gounod's eyes fell upon his instrument, and he said: "You are a musician, Monsieur?" Then they perceived that the old man had been crying, and his answer "I was so once" touched and interested them. "What is the matter?" they asked all at once. "Do you feel ill? Can we do anything for you?" For a moment the old man was silent, then he held out his hat. "Give me a trifle for the love of God," he whispered. "I can no longer earn my living with my instrument; my fingers have become stiff and my daughter is dying of consumption and want." It was the turn of the merry trio to become silent. Confusion was written on their faces; they too were hard up. Sixteen *sous* and a piece of rosin was all their capital. But a happy idea flashed into young Gound's mind, and with the spontaneity of French youth, they took his fiddle, stepped out into the street, and gave "a show." Adolphe Herman played, Gustav Roger sang, and Gounod went round with the hat. First it was the "Carnival de Venise," then the tenor cavatina from the "Dame Blanche," and finally the trio from "Guillaume Tell," in which Herman sang the bass part and Gounod the baritone. How such a freak succeeds in Paris everybody knows. Long before they had ended all the windows were open, Christmas Eve though it was, and a great crowd had gathered—electrified. While singing the trio, they were themselves electrified by a singular apparition. The old man stood before them, his dull eyes flashing with intense excitement; and erect, with an authoritative gesture, he led the music. He was an old *chef d' orchestre* from Strassburg, and in his time he had *monté* "Guillaume Tell." His hat and his heart were both f[illegible]" when the show was over, and he said to them: "Your names Messieurs; give me your names, that I may bless them on my death-bed [illegible] my daughter remember them in her pra[illegible] told him facetiously: Faith, Hope, and [illegible] but he gave them the story of his life. "[illegible] you," he said; "you have saved my de[illegible] for we'll be able to go back home, wh[illegible] will come again, and I can do some te[illegible] I tell you, you shall be among the gres[illegible] am gone."

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The old man's prophecy came true, [illegible] boyish kindness remains a bright [illegible] golden leaf in Siebel's song to mark h[illegible]

"What though the storm the summer
Still on the bough is left a leaf of g[illegible]

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Oct. 20.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD'S recent Birmingham address ought to be circulated widely. He preaches a doctrine which, of late years, oddly enough, seems relegated to the older men—the doctrine of the steady advance of humanity, of a well-grounded hope for the future, of joy in the present. What makes our young men so desperately gloomy? Is it what people call the Decay of Faith? Why, the Churches are, one and all, stronger and better filled than ever they were before. Is it the universal depression of trade? But material comfort is greater all over the world than ever it has been before in the whole history of the world. Is it the overcrowding of the professions? But there is always room at the top; and for one profession a hundred years ago there are now a dozen. Is it that literary young men, who interpret the general spirit, and are now so sadly in the dumps, are badly paid and out at elbows? But they are better paid than ever they were before. Is it the contemplation of other people's pain, poverty, and misery? Then, surely, the world is becoming too sensitive. Is it the common lot of approaching age, pains and diseases, and death? Pains and diseases are not so bad now as they were; death to a young man ought not to be thought of, save in a general way, as a possibility. What, then, is the cause of the gloom which certainly has seized upon most of the young poets and most of our young novelists, and is now enjoyed so thoroughly by all who write? Come, brothers—we are soldiers; let us march with head erect; let us sing as we go; let us not hang heads and show to the world dejected looks and tramp in gloomy silence. Heart up! Head up! March on to fight the fight valiantly and play a man's part with a cheerful countenance.

A lady in talking over this question suggests the following reply. Do you think she is right? "There is not," she says, "in reality, any pessimism at all; there is neither gloom nor languor; on the contrary, the world is fuller of hope, and even of joy than ever it was before. The solution of the labour question will certainly make it far more difficult in the future to get rich, but the prospect of a more equal distribution does not sadden anybody worth considering—certainly not one who in any sense helps to lead the world. The note of sadness is nothing but an affectation assumed by certain inferior writers who want to attract attention. It is far easier to make people melancholy than to make them laugh. These young men and women cannot make us laugh, therefore they try to make us cry. There is the sense of change; creeds are changing; social order is changing; young men from below are coming to the top; but the contemplation of change makes people eager, not dull and dejected. There is no such sadness, I am sure, in the world as there was, say, a hundred years ago, when the hopes of the friends of liberty were destroyed by the mad seas and murders of the Revolution. I see everywhere cheerfulness and a cause for cheerfulness." Is the lady, I repeat, right?

The "row" over the new Shaftesbury memorial should be made a note of. Remark that, on the one hand, we have a work executed by a man who has spent his whole life—not yet, happily, a long life—in the earnest study and practice of his Art. He has designed and completed a monument to the memory of a great philanthropist. On the other hand, because he is a serious artist his work should be received by every cultivated person with respect at least. Those who presume to write about it and to deliver a judgment upon it should ask themselves, first of all, what was the artist's design? what was his thought? what do the leading points in the work signify, or suggest, or teach? They should next study the monument carefully, with a view to ascertaining how the original thought, intention, or purpose of the artist is expressed in the work. They should then ask whether the purpose is worthy of the subject. After these considerations, and before putting pen to paper, they should know either the days of hurried personal notes, there is one simple rule to be observed. When anything absolutely absurd is related of a sane and responsible person, refuse to believe it until further evidence. Write to the man named; it may give him the opportunity of a libel action. Some years ago there was a row about some school where the master (I have no doubt very properly) caned the boys. A certain woman publicly accused that master of cutting the toes (or one toe at least) off the foot of a certain boy! Can one conceive anything more grotesquely improbable and impossible! Yet people believed it for a time. That fiction was not more ridiculous than the statement that a man of letters, still sane and responsible, should compare himself with Thackeray!

I return thanks to those of my readers who have sent me the hymn tune that I inquired after. I have received a whole bundle, all with the name of Martin or St. Martin. As yet I have not had time to get them played, but I make no doubt that my Harvard hymn is among [illegible]

THE PURI PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

IN an article in the October issue of the *Indian Church Quarterly* the Rev. J. Macdonald makes some serious complaints in connection with the management of the Puri pilgrim traffic:—

Cholera began to get into Cuttack, and complaints arose, but Cuttack must be the *Kuchparwanipur* of Sir Ali Baba. Men died of cholera at Jobra; they floated down the canals polluting the water. State telegrams poured in from Jugguipur, Alba, Kendupatna, Chandbali; almost nothing was done. A State telegram was received at the Kacheri from a Government servant, informing the authorities that 2,000 pilgrims were starving at Jugguipur only four miles away. No European, covenanted or uncovenanted servant, went or was sent to relieve or inquire into the distress! They were only common Hindu pilgrims. A native constable took over some grain.

The European shipping companies "The India General," "The Rivers Steam Navigation Company," &c., started charging the wretched pilgrims Rs. 10 each single fare to Calcutta; the proper fare is Re. 1 or Rs. 1-8. Sometimes they took Rs. 8 and as low as Rs. 6. Then a Calcutta shipping man, Cohen, took pilgrims for Calcutta at Rs. 10, and landed them at Jugguipur, turning them all out, and plying back for more. Mr. W. H. Cornish, District Superintendent of Police, arrested young Cohen; but on his giving back the complainants' money was discharged, as the complainants said that they would walk to Calcutta, "No more European ships for them, Re. 1 down and Rs. 10 up again!" Thus European commerce has been degraded in the eyes of pilgrims throughout the country. On these same steamers, I, as chaplain of Cuttack, had to send poor Europeans. I gave the companies the usual papers value Rs. 3, and they dared not to refuse to carry them for Rs. 3. Here were Europeans charged Rs. 3, and common garden coolies charged Rs. 10! If I could resist the companies' extortion on behalf of poor Europeans, I hold that the Government authorities could protect the wretchedly poor Hindu. All over India a Mussulman has only to ask at the Kacheri, and he can buy Thomas Cook's ticket for Mecca. If the European shipping companies, trading from Calcutta to Orissa, cannot be induced by the Chamber of Commerce to refrain from such extortion as they all practised, and from the fraud for which Cohen was arrested, then the Government should step in and say "Thomas Cook's ticket, price Rs. 1, can be had at Cuttack Kacheri, and no other tickets shall be sold." Then the poor pilgrim would bless the Lord Sahib and the British Raj. At present the pilgrim groans in his humble home, because the ship sahibs cheated him out of *two months' pay* to take him to Calcutta. How should I like to be charged Rs. 1,000 for a single ticket to Calcutta, *i.e.* two months' pay?

A NEW PHONOGRAPH.

SINCE the time when Edison first astonished his faithful German retainer by allowing him the unexpected privilege of hearing a mechanical instrument reproduce the human voice, many have been the improvements, which the phonograph has undergone. The best make now in the market is without doubt the King phonograph, which has taken the lead at the Columbian Exhibition, and a short time since was introduced to India. Last evening we availed ourselves of the opportunity of seeing or (rather hearing) the instrument under the courteous guidance of Mr. Ingliss, of the Phonograph Company of India, and were pleasantly surprised at its wonderful recording power. It was quite impartial in its favours, and by way of a commencement gave us the Fourth Italian march, played by the Band of the United States President; we were next entertained with a cornet solo by the late Mr. Jules Levy; then followed a whistling performance by that most famous of siffleurs, Johny Attee; and the concert concluded with a comic round by the well-known troupe of Yankee Jubilee singers. In previous instruments the voice of the speaker or vocalist often appeared to struggle through a fog; in this the intonation comes out as clearly and distinctly as the original utterance. A phonographic musical performance will be given in the Durbar room of the Town Hall this (Saturday) evening, at 9-30. One of its most interesting features will be the immediate reproduction of the vocal music of some talented representatives of the London Lyric Company. All who are desirous of hearing the phonograph "speak for itself," will do so the more readily on this occasion owing to the allocation of the proceeds to the funds of so deserving an institution as the Scottish Orphanage.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Aden with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs J O Miller and 2 children
Mr J Grover
Mr Mackenzie
Mr Vandivalai, wife and child
Mr R C Barker
Mr Clegg
Miss Way

FOR BRINDISI.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Bombay Municipal Committee, in discussing the Budget for 1893-94, recommended the Corporation, on the motion of Dr. Viegas, to reduce the town duty on grain from four to two annas, and on fire-wood from two to one anna.

SIR HENRY STOKES vacate on Thursday his seat on the Madras Council, after just 30 years' service; and he has therefore exhausted the possibilities of a Madras career considerably before the time at which he would have had to go had he remained a judge or a District Magistrate. After running through the ordinary steps of a Civilian's promotion, Sir Henry Stokes first came prominently before the Indian public at large by being selected to fill the Chief Secretaryship to Government when Madras was bent on putting its house into order after the scandals of the Grant Duff administration. From that time he was a leading influence in Madras affairs, and on the retirement of Mr. Master in 1888 he was selected for the vacancy in Council over the heads of several of his seniors, including his present colleague, Mr Garstin, who was then under the shadows cast by the Crole case. After the departure of Sir Philip Hutchins for Simla, it is said of Sir Henry Stokes that he was the *de facto* Governor of Madras: and if so he must have used his power well, for things certainly went very smoothly in the Southern Presidency up to the moment when Lord Connemara's administration came to its abrupt and untimely end. Lord Wenlock, however, has been so much in the way, of going into matters himself, and particularly as regards the making of all appointments, that the influence of the Council since his accession has distinctly waned. Sir Henry Stokes's reputation as a man of ability has travelled far, and while the Finance Membership was unfilled he was a very possible choice. Probably the local character of his career was against him in the eyes of the authorities: and indeed it is obvious that to have one purely Madras Member and another whose experience has been confined to Bombay is to put knowledge of India generally at a grievous discount in the Viceroy's Council.

MR. GARSTIN, the second Member of the Madras Council, is also on the eve of retirement, his term of office being up on the 9th January. But he is understood to have applied for an extension of two months—to compensate him for the time during which he officiated as Governor! in the interregnum between the departure of Lord Connemara and the arrival of his successor. It remains to be seen what the Secretary of State will think of this rather curious plea. Sir Henry Stokes, as announced some time ago, will be followed by Mr. Bliss, who besides being known throughout his own Presidency as a capable revenue officer has done his turn recently on the Legislative Council at Calcutta. The succession to Mr. Garstin lies apparently between Mr. Justice Parker of the High Court, Mr. Grose of the Board of Revenue, and Mr. Crole, whose name, thanks to Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff, is better known to the world at large than that of any of his contemporaries of the Madras Civil Service.

ALL preparations were complete at Agra, on Tuesday for the Viceregal visit, though the public functions, as already announced, will be few. His Excellency, on arrival to-morrow morning, will be met at the railway station by the Commissioner, the Collector, and the General Officer Commanding the Bundelkhand District, the reception being private. The Bhurtpur Imperial Service Cavalry will escort the Viceroy to Hari Parbat, the route taken being through Chipitola and Rikabgunge. A number of visitors have arrived here, including the Maharaja Scindia; but the attendance at to-day's racing was small. The city is brilliantly illuminated to-night on the occasion of the Dewali festival.

SIR GEORGE WHITE while at Peshawur, made a really exhaustive inspection of Peshawur, and must have been a little more than merely interested when he saw the destruction of Government stores by the fire. It is really a most pitiful sight, for what once contained stores for a whole army corps is now but the skeleton of a godown. Lieutenant Bruce, a young officer of the Commissariat Department, has had a very trying time lately. Following on large demands for Chilas in the way of transport and supply, came those of the Afghan Mission and no sooner had there been disposed of than he finds himself with his mobilisation stores destroyed. Perhaps some day it will be realised that godowns should be constructed on scientific principles. There seems to be doubt as to whether the fire originated accidentally or malevolently. Strong opinions exist on the subject, but the difficulty, as usual in such cases, is the obtaining of proof.

COLONEL WARBURTON is expected at Peshawur shortly, to resume his appointment as Chief Political Officer of the Khyber, when Mr. Hastings will resume his duties as District Superintendent of Police, Captain Minchin remaining as Assistant Political Officer, under Colonel Warburton.

FROM the Upper Kulu Valley come reports of a short and stunted grass crop all over the hills. Even if there is an open winter there may be some difficulty in obtaining sufficient fodder for the cattle, especially towards the end of winter and in early spring; but should there be a severe winter like the last, with the snow low down, matters will be much more serious, as there will be every chance of another grass famine.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR OF POLICE, RAM DASS, at Peshawur, who was charged with cowardice, &c., in a recent riot at Hari Chand in the Peshawur district, and who was under suspension, has been re-instated. The charges brought against him by the *Rahbar-i-Hind* of Lahore, dated 9th July 1893, under the head "Zulum police," or police extortion, had no foundation. The Deputy Inspector is said to be one of the smartest native officers in the Peshawur Police, and really showed great tact and presence of mind at the riot. He had been raised from the ranks simply for his good working and abilities.

A PESHAWUR correspondent writes that the Amir has introduced a new system of contract for taxing the trade with the Punjab. At first the monopoly of the sale of Afghan almonds and Kabul dry fruits was given to his own man, Nurakai, last year, and this year H. H. has appointed Mirza Akbar, Kandahari, as his Peshawur agent, and operations were extended, the agent commencing to take ¼ anna per rupee on all fresh fruits such as water melons, grapes, Kabul melons, &c., from Afghanistan. From this new tax alone the Amir will gain many thousand rupees per annum, and it caused some sensation among the fruit sellers. But more was to follow; for one Shahbaz Khan, contractor, then petitioned H. H. for the other contracts, which have been duly granted. Under these contracts, an agent at Kohat will tax all Kabul goods imported into Kohat, *viâ* Khost, Kurrum; another contractor at Bannu will receive tolls on all Kabul goods received *viâ* the Gomal; and a third at Peshawur will take toll on all horses and sheep coming from Turkistan to Peshawar, as well as on salt exported to Afghanistan, Swat, Bajaur from Darung in the Kohat Valley. For the latter Mirza Akbar has been authorized to levy tolls as follows:—Rs. 2 on every horse worth Rs. 100, As. 10 on each sheep from Kabul, half an anna per rupee on pattus, postins and barak, and Re. 1-8 per load of salt exported to Afghanistan, Bajaur, Swat, &c., by Kuchies who are the Amir's subjects, from Peshawur.

A REVOLTING murder, with the evident object of theft, took place in the Sadar Bazaar at Rawalpindi, on Tuesday. Sherif Deen, the victim, was a wealthy contractor on the North-Western Railway. He was attacked by three men while asleep. There were three stabs inflicted with knives; one through the right shoulder from the front, another deep into the left shoulder from the back, and the third on the left arm. Sherif Deen lived for three hours, during which he described his assailants and gave particulars. He also disposed of property to the value of one lakh. The murdered man made a desperate defence, blood being in pools in three rooms of the house. A box containing jewels and money was carried to the doorway of one room, but nothing was abstracted. A woman who slept in the same room, and one man, bearing marks inflicted by a pickaxe by the murdered man, deposed to in his dying declaration, have been arrested. Two others are still at large.

THE Viceregal party arrived at Umballa at 5-30 on Monday evening, having been entertained at luncheon *en route*, below Dagshai, by the Officers of the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders. The postal and tonga officials distinguished themselves by erecting several pretty floral arches at halting places and His Excellency took the opportunity of presenting to Rai Dowlut Ram, Superintendent of the line, a handsome gold watch and chain, with a suitable inscription, as a mark of his appreciation of that gentleman's services during the last five years. At Umballa a number of civil and military officers were present to meet Their Excellencies. General Pretyman, Commanding the District: Colonel Paley, 18th Hussars; and two or three other civil and garrison Officers were entertained at dinner by Their Excellencies. The Band of the 18th Hussars was present, and played during dinner. The special train left at 9 o'clock.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor has appointed the following gentlemen to be additional Members of the Madras Legislative Council:—Mr. James Grose, M.A., I.C.S., Acting First Member of the Board of Revenue; Mr. Ware Plumptre Austin, I.C.S., Collector of Sea Customs and of the Madras District; Colonel John Pennycuick, R.E., Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; S. Srinivasa Raghavaiyangar, B.A., C.I.E., Dewan Bahadur, Inspector-General of Registration; Mr. Alexander Monro, M.A.B.C.L., Barrister-at-Law, Acting Director of Public Instruction.

VILLAGE LIFE IN INDIA.

ON Wednesday (18th ult.) Sir William Wedderburn M.P. for Banffshire, opened a course of lectures in connection with the Keith Institute Societies by a lecture on "Village Life in India," in the Institute Hall, Keith. He said that in order to understand the true nature of the Indian village community, it was necessary to bear in mind two facts—first, that its origin was purely agricultural, the central idea being the ownership of the village land; and second, that in its construction the Indian village was simply an expansion of the domestic unit—the united Hindu family, the members of which lived united under the management of the father, owning and cultivating the ancestral lands in common. According to the Eastern idea, each son could claim from his father a certain share of the family estate, and that was why the Prodigal Son was able to claim from his father as of right the portion of goods that fell to his lot. Manu, the great Hindu law-giver, says that the land belongs to him who first clears away the jungle and brings the soil under cultivation. When therefore, a man and his sons had performed this operation, and enclosed a site for their own dwellings and the shrine of the family divinity, the foundations of a village had been laid. As the numbers increased and the sons had families of their own, the representative of the founder, under the title of *Patel*, remained hereditary head of the village, exercising the executive power, while the real authority rested with the Village Assembly, of which all the heads of households were members. As regards the organisation of the village, the *Patel*, or headman, was assisted by a hereditary accountant, generally a Brahmin, who kept the village books; and under the orders of these two functionaries there were a certain number of village servants, who carried out the administration in its various branches, collecting the Government land tax, maintaining order, managing the communal pastures and forests, regulating the distribution of water from the irrigation tanks, and keeping the village clean. In India there was no pauperism, as each family and village voluntarily maintained their own poor. In payment for their services the village officers and servants received a certain share of grain at harvest time. And the same mode of payment extended to the hereditary village artisans—the carpenter, the blacksmith, the weaver, the potter, the shoemaker, the barber, the washerman, and so forth—each of whom performed his professional duties for the benefit of the villagers, and received his dues in kind according to the ancient local custom. These hereditary artisans formed a guild in each village, and besides their ordinary services had an important part to play in the ceremonial at marriages and other festivities, under the leadership of the carpenter, who is head of the guild reminding us of the performances of Bully Bottom the weaver and his brother artisans, "hard-handed men of Athens," at the nuptials of Duke Theseus, in "Mid-summer Night's Dream." It is curious that on that occasion, too, the carpenter took the lead, Peter Quince being the manner of the troup, supported by Snug the joiner, Flute the bellows-mender, Snout the tinker, and Starveling the tailor. In the wedding procession each member of the village guild has his appointed place and duty. For example, it is the duty of the barber to lead the bride groom's horse and to wave a horsehair whisk over the bridegroom's head if the washerman spreads white drapery on the ground as a path for the bridal pair; while the carpenter marches with the figure of a wooden horse, and the potter with a rude imitation of an elephant, emblems of their craft; at the head of the procession goes the "merrie minstrelsie," represented by the village band, blowing horns and beating drums. Some of these customs remind one of Jewish practices, as when the multitude spread their garments in the way on the march to Jerusalem; again, it is the custom for women of a particular caste to attend at the bridegroom's house each bringing a lamp in a brass plate, a duty similar to that performed by the ten virgins in the parable. The lecturer then referred to the modes of cultivation followed in India, describing the great skill of the peasant cultivators, who produced the finest quality of all valuable products, such as indigo, rice, opium, cotton jute, tea, coffee, and tobacco. Unfortunately, they had fallen terribly into debt to the money-lenders and this paralysed their industry, and their ancestral acres were sold under decrees of the courts. Upon an average they had to pay the money-lenders 24 per cent. per annum. What was most needed was a system of agricultural banks, which would give them loans on reasonable terms. At present India took only 1s 6d per head of our manufactures on account of the extreme poverty of the people. If they could take 20s per head, our trade with India would be equal to our trade with the whole of the rest of the world put together, to the great advantage of the toiling masses both in India and this country. The way to make India prosperous was to take care of the village. Sir James Caird, who went to India on the Famine Commission, called the village organisation "the sheet anchor of Indian statecraft."

PRESENTATION TO SURAT CRICKETERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Nov. 7.

AN interesting function in connection with the presentation of bats to the successful cricketers was performed by Mrs. Lely, wife of the popular Collector of Surat, at the parade ground, Military Lines, Surat, on Tuesday last. Mr. Lely, who evinces great interest in the game of cricket, had sent two bats to Mr. Tamram N. Mehtaji, late head-master of the Surat High School, for presentation to a Parsee and a Hindu cricketer, who made an excellent show on the cricket field. The cricketer should belong to the Surat High School Cricket Club. Mr. Eduljee Dorabjee Talati had issued invitations to the prominent citizens of Surat to be present on the parade-ground on Tuesday afternoon, to witness a match between the combined teams of Broach and Surat European Gymkhana and the Surat High School Club. The match resulted in a victory for the former by 33 runs. The match being over, the cricketers adjourned to the tent, in which a number of influential European and Parsee ladies and gentlemen were accommodated. Mr. Eduljee Talati addressed the assembly as follows:—

Mr. Lely, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I have to ask Mrs. Lely to give away these bats to the winners; but before I do so, I propose to make a few remarks on physical education in the Surat High School. I know this is not the time, nor the place to make a long speech, and I do not want to inflict one upon you. I shall, therefore, confine myself to laying before you a short account of what we have done in that direction. In the first place we have made bodily exercise of some sort compulsory on every pupil of the school, but of course with certain reservations. The first reservation is that weak and ill fed boys, or such boys as are suffering from diseases which make bodily exercise injurious, are exempted; secondly, we have left the selection of the exercises entirely to the boys after pointing out to them the various exercises to be selected. These exercises are cricket, gymnastics, military drill, swimming, boating, riding, and long walks, and I am glad to tell you that everyone of these exercises has been selected by some boys or other, except boating. We do not rest contented with the boys selecting the exercises, but we have made arrangements to see that the boys go through the exercises selected by them. Every kind of exercise can be very easily supervised except "long walks," for which we have arranged to divide the pupils into lots according to the locali ies where they live, and place them under the charge of a prefect, a boy of Standard VII., living in the locality. We have got a long established cricket club; an account of the work done by it this season will be given further on. We have also a well-built gymnasium under a trained teacher. This teacher is a military man, and he can teach military drill also. I am glad to observe that some of the boys have come forward to learn it. Our boys play cricket in the front compound of our school, but it is not large enough. We want a large field for this purpose and we have selected a very good one, and negotiations are going on for renting it. Ladies and gentlemen, the gathering to-day, as I said in the beginning, is held for the purpose of giving away prize-bats. These bats have been presented by the Collector, Mr. Lely. Physical education in Surat is still in such a state as to require f

24. My diagram on p. 38, and its explanation on pp. 46-74, is the key to

25. Compare my pp. 54 and

N.B. Or pp. 58, 59, and the same with pp. 62—66, 322—I had criticised, in a very peculiar manner, the cost of labour, emphasizing 'cheapness.'

26. On pp. 180—186, I analysed and refuted the old errors as to productive and unproductive labour: and on p. 61, I say, 'till that question is answered, it is vain to imagine that you can decide what labour is productive what unproductive.

27. On p. 47, I said 'Though Adam Smith discusses and disagrees with the Physiocrats in the Wealth of Nations, yet their influence was very strong over him, and they have left their mark in him and his science.'

28. In discussing the evolution of Wealth, Grant, I said, p. 41, 'nothing drop into the mouth of its own accord. Nature is a niggard,' &c.

29. I emphasised security as the negative condition of Wealth Creation:—'No wealth can be produced in countries where there is no security for the producer: where the Kurd is always swooping upon the Armenian.' &c., p. 225.

30. I show fully how Socialism breaks to pieces against the truth that 'society consists essentially of unhomogeneous labourers, who all do different kinds of work,' and especially pp. 126, 127, 128, 135 seq., and the diagram there given.

31. In criticising the Ricardian theory of Rent, I said, on p. 33, 'everything may be represented as true on certain assumptions:' and his discussion rouses the absurdity of hypothetical assumptions.

32. The Duke, p. 172, observes 'Human society is not like a lump of sandstone; a mere aggregation of grains all like each other.'

33. In his criticism of the same theory the Duke says, on p. 33, 'everything may be represented as true on certain assumptions:' and his discussion rouses the absurdity of hypothetical assumptions.

34. I showed in my Preface, and exhaustively in Book II., Distribution is essentially bound up with Production.

35. Compare my pp. 51—62 with

36. On p. 1, I say, 'it is very curious to notice how often it is the defects rather than the merits of their founder which his disciples will zealously fasten upon and develop.'

37. My definition, given especially in the diagram on p. 38, and its explanation, appears in disguise.

38. On pp. 228, 229, I draw attention to the political danger involved in the logical deduction from Ricardo's theory of wages and profits.

39. On p. 44, I emphasised the impossibility of retracing our steps. 'Before the complex differentiated form of production can return again to its ancient simple homogeneity, rivers must run up hill: deer have must again become the Orohippus of an Eocene age, and the great hand of Time go back upon the clock-face of the Universe.'

40. I wind up, on pp. 227—37, with reflections essentially the same.

41. Speaking of Charity, I said, on p. 235: 'On the one hand, which ought, might, and our bounden duty to assist meritorious distress: on the other, indiscriminate almsgiving misses its aim.'

42. On p. 185, I say: 'Just as the unit of Wealth is a single economodity, so is the unit of society a single man'—and I proceed to point out the economic import of the diversity of human character.

43. I conclude with reference to the Factory Acts as modifying economical theory—p. 266.

44. I have a panegeric on Pitt, p. 153.

45. My title page explains my book to be 'a Critical reconstruction of scientific Political Economy.'

46. In short, though there is much in my book which is not to be found, for obvious reasons, in the Duke's, there is not a single doctrine of economic importance in the latter which I will not find fully stated in the former, for the most part in language almost identical. The Duke's book is economically nothing but a rambling amplification of my own; every feature borrowed, but spoiled in the borrowing, by necessities of attempted but ineffectual disguise.

I defy anybody to produce, in the history of science, such another set of coincidences as this. Let the reader recollect, that it is just one hundred and seventeen years since Adam Smith wrote his "Wealth of Nations"; that since then, the world has been vainly endeavouring to place Political Economy on a scientific foundation; and suddenly, exactly six months after I had given, in the "Principle of Wealth Creation," a solution which is peculiarly unlike its predecessors, the Duke repeats my very words, although all his life long he has hitherto been content to subscribe to the orthodox opinions. Why, what a deplorable declaration of economical bankruptcy on the part of the Duke! What a humiliating verification of the *dictum* of Oxenstiern! The philosophic statesman announces to the world that he has been wrong all his life! But his inspiration is curiously inopportune. Could he not have made his discovery, and recast his economical creed, at any more becoming, because earlier, moment in his career?

> Has the sunset of life brought him mystical lore?
> Or did coming events cast their shadows before?

And yet this evidence, strong as it is, is far less convincing than a careful and consecutive perusal of the two volumes themselves. If any man would read my book through, twice, so as to have it completely and clearly in his head, and then turn, so prepared, to the Duke's, he would find himself meeting old friends, as I did myself, on every page. Only in this way is it possible to obtain an adequate impression of the overwhelming essential identity of the two books, an identity but thinly concealed by superficial differences

ENTERTAINMENT AT BRUSAWAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A SUCCESSFUL entertainment took place at the Railway Institute, on Tuesday last, given by a troupe of amateurs, the "Tapti Troubadours." The first part of the performance consisted of a Christy minstrel entertainment, nine ladies and gentlemen taking part in the circle. The former wearing white dresses and long red silk scarves, the gentlemen in "(Negro)" full dress. Mr. Ferguson as interlocutor, Mr. Holdway as "Tambo," and Mr. G. Brown as "Bones" did their parts admirably, and the jokes, topical hits, and conundrums of the two latter caused great fun and amusement. The opening chorus, "Comrades," was well rendered by the company, and Mr. Brown's fine tenor voice was much appreciated in his song "Dacksey." "Stars of the Midnight" was charmingly sung by Mrs. McEvoy, and Mr. W. Osborne gave "Beneath the Daisies" in very good form. Mr. and Mrs. Holdway's songs, "Timothy Titus" and "I'll meet her again," were received with loud applause by the audience, and Mr. Ferguson's song, "Take me to Mother," was very good. Mr. G. Brown, in his comic song, "What's become of She" was excellent, and Mr. Carvalho in "Whisper it softly," sang with much taste. Mr. Carvalho's song, "One Sweet Kiss," was well rendered, and Mr. Holdway vastly delighted his audience with an amusing song, "Oh Lucinda." The closing chorus, "In a Tavern," was remarkably well sung by the company, and the curtain fell amid loud and continued applause. After a short interval, Mr. Brett sang "The Arab's Farewell" in a very spirited manner, and Mr. G. Brown gave a comic song, in character, "with great *esprit*, and was loudly encored. Mr. Holdway and Mr. Ferguson sang a comic duet in costume, entitled 'A Tale of Woe," which was quite the feature of the evening. A duet by Mrs. Pendlebury and Mr. Walshe, entitled the "Mill Wheel," was sung with great expression. And after another short interval, the curtain rose on an amusing little farce, "A Billious Attack." Mr. Hook, as "Mr. Jinswan," was excellent and entirely gave himself up to the exigencies of the part, and proved by his good acting he was no novice on the boards. Mr. Pendlebury, as "Mrs. Jinswan," and Mrs. Ferguson as "Betsy" impersonated their parts well, and Mr. Ferguson, as "Captain Marmaduke," sustained his part admirably. The curtain fell soon after midnight, when dancing began at the pavilion. Special thanks are due to Mr. Osborne, the energetic secretary of the Gymkhana. Also to Mr. Holdway and to Messrs. Brown and Ferguson, all of whom performed their arduous duties well. Also to Mrs. Holdway and those who assisted her in decorating the stage so tastefully, and to Mrs. Ferguson who aquitted herself credibly as pianist to the minstrels.

THE total demand of excise revenue in the several districts of the Madras Presidency up to the month of June, 1893, amounted to Rs. 26,26,738, of which Rs. 31,96,586 was collected, and Rs. 6,732 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,23,420, or nearly 12 per cent., to be collected.

MR. J. LIGHTFOOT, of the Railway Accounts Department, Madras, has been placed on special duty to enquire into the traffic arrangements of the Southern Mahratta Railway, which have been somewhat complicated by the new lines which have been opened or added to the Company's system during recent years. Mr. Lightfoot is, we believe, regarded as a specialist in traffic and has moreover had practical experience in the management of a Railway in India. Assisted as he will be by such experienced officers as Colonel Lindsay, R. E., Mr. Muirhead and Mr. W. Stewart he should be able to place the traffic arrangements of the Southern Mahratta Railway on a sound basis without very much difficulty.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY PICNIC.

THE gaieties which were provided for the amusement of the very large company which numbered quite two hundred, who arrived at the Mody Bunder, on Wednesday morning, to start for a picnic on Hog Island, given by this crack Corps, were quite beyond all expectations. When it first became known that a pleasure trip to one of the islands across Bombay Harbour had been arranged to take place on one of the *Decadlee* holidays, during which time all business is suspended, both in Government offices and the mercantile community, the members of the Corps cordially responded to the invitations, and the numerous families which drove down to the Bunder sufficiently demonstrated that the undertaking had met with general approval. It was announced that the steamer would cast off her ropes from the pier at a quarter-past eight o'clock that morning. Quite-an-hour before this private and public conveyances came down in a procession. The members of the Corps and their families and guests embarked on board the s. s. Kalinadi, one of Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s boats, which had been specially chartered for the holiday-makers. The pretty dresses of the ladies and smart turn-outs of the gentlemen imparted quite a pleasant scene on board, full of animation and gaiety. The air was crisp, the weather beautiful, and the little ship ploughed her way splendidly through a choppy sea. After a pleasant hour's run the old "White Elephant" of Hog Island came in view, and was an object of great curiosity as the steamer slowed up alongside. Precisely at half-past nine the passengers disembarked, and began to ascend the wooded summits of the island where the shade of the trees proved a welcome shelter from the intense heat of the sun. To commence the day's programme several parties found diversion on shore by rambling round the island, while vigorous preparations were made for breakfast. A refreshment bar was improvised, styled the "Horseshoe," which was well patronised. The tug-of-war between the married and single men, and the tug between the married and single ladies created a deal of excitement. After tea Mr. Ahrle, the photographer, took several groups. On the trip back, the steamer shaped its way towards Middle Ground battery, and thence back to the Carnac Bunder. The return journey was enlivened by dancing. During the day several trips were made to the Elephanta Caves in the P. and O. launch.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The Colaba Season was brought to a close on the 21st October. The following is a list of the successful prize-winners:—

LIST OF PRIZE-WINNERS "COLABA AGGREGATE."

	Score.	Prize. Rs.
Sergt H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	231	20
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, Bo Vol Rifles	230	20†
Sert-Maj J Kelly, L N Lanc Regt	229	14
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	225	10
Sergt-Maj D Clay, Royal Artillery	223	10
Gunnery-Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	221	5
Colr-Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P Ry Vols	220	5
Colr-Sergt H Binch, Bo Vol Rifles	196	5
Sergt W G Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles		
Corpl J J DeSouza, Bo Vol Rifles		
Sergt-Instr J Thompson, Bo Vol Rifles		
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles		
Lce-Corpl F E Otto, Bo Vol Rifles		
Vol M F Mullen, Bo Vol Rifles		
Bandmaster J Harvey, L N Lanc Regt		
Gunner P E Flower, Bo Vol Artillery		
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles		
Vol W Mackoson, B B and C I Ry Vols		
Vol A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols		
Corpl R V Jones, G I P Ry Vols		

† Bo Rifle Club Silver Medal.
‡ Bo Rifle Club Bronze Medal.

LIST OF SPOON WINNERS COLABA SEASON.

	Spoons.
Sergt-Maj D Clay, Royal Artillery	4
Sergt H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	3
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, Bo Vol Rifles	3
Sergt-Maj J Kelly, L N Lanc Regt	3
Sergt T H Abraham, S M Ry Vols	3
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	3
Vol M Mullen, G I P Ry Vols	2
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	2
Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	2
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	2
Gunnery-Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	2
Colr-Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P Ry Vols	2
Colr-Sergt H Binch, Bo Vol Rifles	2
Sergt W G Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles	1
Corpl J J DeSouza, Bo Vol Rifles	1
Sergt-Instr J Thompson, Bo Vol Rifles	1
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	1
Lce-Corpl F E Otto, Bo Vol Rifles	1
Vol M F Mullen, Bo Vol Rifles	1
Bandmaster J Harvey, L N Lanc Regt	1
Gunner P E Flower, Bo Vol Artillery	1
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	1
Vol W Mackoson, B B and C I Ry Vols	1
Vol A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	1
Corpl R V Jones, G I P Ry Vols	1

The Coorla Season having now commenced, there will be silver spoon competitions on Wednesday next, the 15th instant, at 200 and 300 yards. Entrance fee 8 annas for each competition. One silver spoon will be given for every six competitors.

1. The Coorla Season Aggregate Prizes will be in value equal to about Rs. 600 in addition to the silver spoons, value about Rs. 400. Open to all members of the Club, viz.:—

1st. Prize Rs. 60, and Bombay Rifle Club Gold Medal.

2nd. Prize Rs. 50, and Bombay Rifle Club Silver Medal.

3rd. Prize Rs. 40, and Bombay Rifle Club Bronze Medal.

4th and 5th Rs. 30 each, 6th and 7th Rs. 20 each, 8th and 9th Rs. 15 each, eight prizes of Rs. 10 each, and 4 prizes of Rs. 5 each. Total Rs. 400.

2. Open only to members who have not won a money prize in any of the club competitions: Rs. 100, divided into eight prizes, and in additiou the first two aggregates will take the "Bombay Rifle Club" Silver and Bronze Medals, respectively. Entrance fee for these aggregate prizes, Re. 3, which must be paid before any score counts.

The aggregate will be made up of the two highest scores made at each of the following distances, 200, 300, 500, 600, 700, and 800, yards on or before the 30th April, 1894, competitors must have entered for at least eight silver spoon competitions to be entitled to a money prize or medal, and no competitor will be allowed to take more than one money prize and one medal. If not less than six bona fide carbine competitors, either Bombay Volunteer Artillery, Bombay Light Horse, or Bombay Volunteer Rifle cadets, members of the Club compete, a special programme of aggregate prizes and medals will be provided.

RIOTERS CHARGED WITH MURDER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Harry Brewin, Deputy Commissioner of Police, charged Acharshah Nadirshah and four other Mahomedans with rioting and killing Ranoo Khundoo, a Hindu, on the 11th August last, the first day of the riots.

Mr. F. A. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Velinkar and Mr. Sakaranda, pleaders, represented the three accused, the rest conducting their defence in person.

The case for the prosecution was that at 2-30 p.m., on Friday, the 11th August, first day of the riots, about forty Mahomedans, including the accused, proceeded to the Hindu locality, at Chiboor Gully. They were all armed with sticks and were shouting out "din, din." The mob went to the Hindu Temple, situate in Chiboor Gully, and tried to force open the door by throwing heavy stones and pieces of wood against the shutters. The front shutters did not give way, and the mob proceeded to the backdoor. The shutters there gave way, and the rioters succeeded in effecting an entrance. The Mahomedans thus entered the temple, and desecrated the idols of the Hindus, which were thrown away from their seats and in some cases broken to pieces. The rioters next tried to break open the door of a Hindu's house near the temple, and having failed to do so, they set the place on fire. Hearing the rioters speak aloud that they were putting the building on fire, several women who had concealed themselves on the top floor of the temple, fearing that they would be burnt alive, came down, and begged of the rioters not to molest them any more. The rioters were mad with rage and disgracefully ill-treated the women, who with great difficulty could save their lives, and run away. The rioters remained there until seven o'clock in the evening, when a Ghattee, was seen coming towards his house. The rioters at once made a rush toward him, and they began to fell him with sticks until he was unconscious. The rioters also waylaid another Hindu, but he ran for his life, and concealed himself in an adjoining house. The first Ghatti who was attacked by the mob recovered consciousness on the following Monday, when he was removed to his house by his wife from a verandah, where the rioters had left him. The second office died on the 17th ultimo. An inquest was held, and the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received during the riots from the hands of the rioters on the 11th August.

Some evidence having been recorded the case was adjourned.

SEVERE STORM IN MADRAS.

OWING to the damage caused to the permanent way of the Madras Railway by heavy rains since Saturday, the North-West mail train, which, besides the mails conveyed Lord and Lady Wenlock and his Excellency's staff from Hyderabad, arrived at Madras on Wednesday about five hours late, and the arrangements for the public reception of his Excellency had to be cancelled. Only a few gentlemen received their Excellencies at the railway station. The result of the storm in the harbour was the sinking of one lighter loaded with iron, and the parting of 27 others from their moorings and their drifting ashore, damaging 20 masulah boats; three jolly boats were also destroyed. The damage on the shore was principally confined to a number of trees being blown down in the avenues of the roads, and the collapse of several native huts. The rainfall here between Saturday and yesterday morning was over 12 inches, and it has raised the water in the tanks to a higher level than it has been for some time past.

THIS is just the time, twenty-two years ago, when Chicago was in full blaze as a result of the unfortunate temper of Mrs. O'Leary's cow. The disaster had a simple origin. Mrs. O'Leary, a poor Irish widow, was milking a cow, her sole possession, by the aid of a kerosine lamp. The cow kicked over the lamp, which set fire to the shed, and the shed set fire to the town, the latter being burnt to the level of the prairie. The old woman, however, does not appear to have been bowled down with the responsibility of the disaster. She lived to grow rich, and built a pretentious mansion on the site of the old shed.

AN Englishman visiting Paris, while sitting on a seat in the Champs Elysees one evening, was accosted by a line-soldier, who asked him certain question about the Russian fetes. Soon afterwards the soldier left, and two policemen, who were evidently the worse for liquor, threatened to arrest the Englishman. He agreed to pay a thousand francs on the following evening in order to avoid trouble, and as soon as the policemen went away he communicated with a Commissary, who has arrested one of the would-be blackmailers.

MRS. BESANTS' LIFE.

MRS. BESANT, concludes the story of her life, in the *weekly Sun*:—

A WORD TO MY OLD FRIENDS.

Returning to London from Paris, it became necessary to make a very clear and definite presentment of my change of views, and in the *Reformer* of August 4 I find the following:—"Many statements are being made just now about me and my beliefs, some of which are absurdly, and some of which are maliciously, untrue. I must ask my friends not to give credence to them. It would not be fair to my friend, Mr. Bradlaugh, to ask him to open the colums of this journal to an exposition of Theosophy from my pen, and so bring about a long controversy on a subject which would not interest the majority of the readers of the *National Reformer*. This being so, I cannot here answer the attacks made on me. I feel, however, that the party with which I have worked for so long has a right to demand of me some explanation of the step I have taken; and I am, therefore, preparing a pamphlet dealing fully with the question. Further, I have arranged with Mr. R. O. Smith to take as subject of the lectures to be delivered by me at the Hall of Science on August 4 and 11, 'Why I became a Theosophist.' Meanwhile, I think that my years of service in the ranks of the Freethought party give me the right to ask that I should not be condemned unheard; and I even venture to suggest, in view of the praises bestowed on me by Freethinkers in the past, that it is possible that there may be something to be said, form the intellectual standpoint, in favour of Theosophy. The caricatures of it which have appeared from some Freethinkers' pens represent it about as accurately as the Christian Evidence caricatures of Atheism represent that dignified philosophy of life; and, remembering how much they are themselves misrepresented, I ask them to wait before they Judge."

The lectures were deliverd, and were condensed into a pamphlet bearing the same title, which has had a very great circulation. It colsed as follows:—'One last word to my Secularist friends. If you say to me 'Leave our ranks,' I will leave them; I force myself on no party, and the moment I feel myself unwelcome I will go. It has cost me pain enough and to spare to admit that the Materialism from which I hoped all has failed me, and by such admission to bring on myself the disapproval of some of my nearest friends. But here, as at other times in my life, I dare not purchase peace with a lie. An imporious necessity forces me to speak the truth as I see it, whether the speech please or displease, whether it bring praise or blame. That one loyalty to Truth I must keep stainless, whathever friendships fell me or human ties be broken. She may lead me into the wilderness, yet I must follow her; she may strip me of all love, yet I must pursue her; though she slay me, yet I will trust in her; and I ask no other epitaph on my tomb, but

SHE TRIED TO FOLLOW TRUTH."

Meanwhile, with this new controversy on my hands, the School Board work went on, rendered possible, I ought to say, by the generous assistance of friends unknown to me, who sent me £150 a year during the last year and a half. I was also much in the vigorous Socialist work, and the continual championship of struggling Labour movements, prominent here being the organisation of the South London fur-pullers into a union, and the aiding of the movements for shortening the hours of tram and'bus men, the meetings for which had to be held after midnight. The feeding and clothing of children also occupied much time and attention, for the little ones in my district were, thousands of them, desperately poor. My studies I pursued as best I could, reading in railway carriages, tramcars, omnibuses, and stealing hours for listening to H. P. B. by shortetening the nights.

In October, Mr. Bradlaugh's shaken strength received its death blow, though he was to live yet another 15 months. He collapsed suddenly under a most severe attack of congestion, and lay in imminent peril, devotedly nursed by his only remaining child, Mrs. Bonner, his elder daughter having died the preceding autumn. Slowly he struggled back to life, after four weeks in bed, and, ordered by his physician to take rest and if possible a sea-voyage, he sailed for India on November 28, to attend the National Congress, where he was enthusiastically acclaimed as "Member for India."

TRADUCED BY A VICAR.

In November I argued a libel suit brought by me against the Rev. Mr. Hoskyns, vicar of Stepney, who had selected some vile passages from a book which was not mine, and had circulated them as representing my views during the School Board election of 1888. I had against me the Solicitor-General, Sir Edward Clarke, at the Bar, and Baron Huddlestone on the Bench; both counsel and judge did their best to browbeat me and to use the coarsest language, endeavouring to prove that by advocating the limition of the family I had condemned chastity as a crime. Five hours of brutal cross-examination left my denial of such teachings unshaken, and even the leadings of the judge for the clergyman, defending his parishioners against an unbeliever, and his lying down as law that the statement was paivileged, did not avail to win a verdict. The jury disagreed, not, as one of them told me afterwards, on the question of the libel, but on some feeling that a clergyman ought not to be mulcted in demages for his overzeal in defence of his faith against the ravening wolf of unbelief. Twelve men considering the libel as a very cruel one would not agree to a verdict that did not carry substantial damages. I did not carry the case to a new trial, feeling that it was not worth while to waste time over it further, my innocence of the charge itself having been fully proved.

H. P. B. AND HUMAN SUFFERING.

Busily the months rolled on, and early in the year 1890, H. P. Blavatsky had given to her £1,000, to use in her discretion for human service, and, if she thought well, in the service of women. After a good deal of discussion she fixed on the establishment of a club in East London for working girls, and with her approval Miss Laura Cooper and I hunted for a suitable place. We finally we fixed on a very large old house, 19, Bow-road, and some months went in its complete renovation and the building of a hall attached to it. On August 16 it was opened by Mdme. Blavatsky, and dedicated by her to the brightening of the lot of hard-working and underpaid girls. It has nobly fulfilled its mission for the last three years. Very tender was H. P. B.'s heart to human suffering, especially to that of women and children. She was very poor towards the end of her earthly life, having spent all on her mission, and refusing to take time from her Theosophical work to write for the Russian papers, which were ready to pay highly for her pen. But her slender purse was swiftly emptied when any human pain that money could relieve came in her way. One day I wrote a letter to a comrade, that was shown to her, about some little children to whom I had carried a quantity of country flowers, and had spoken of their faces pinched with want. The following characteristic note came to me:—"My dearest friend, I have just read your letter to——, and my heart is sick for the poor little ones! Look here, I have but 30s. of my own money, of which I can dispose (for, as you know, I am a pauper, and proud of it); but I want you to take them and not say a word. This may buy 30 dinners for 30 poor little starving wretches, and I may feel happier for 30 minutes at the thought. Now don't say a word, and do it; take them to those unfortunate babes who loved your flowers and felt happy Forgive your old uncouch friend, useless is this world. Ever yours, H P B." It was this tenderness of hers that led us, after she had gone, to found the "H. P. B. Home for Little Children," and one day we hope to fulfil her expressed desire that a large, but home-like, refuge for outcast children should be opened under the auspices of the Theosophical Society.

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The lease of 17, Lansdowne-road, expiring in the early summer of 1890, it was decided that 19, Avenue-road, should be turned into the headquarters of the Theosophical Society in Europe. A hall was built for the meetings of the Blavatsky Lodge—the Lodge founded by her—and various alterations made. In July her staff of workers were united under one roof; thither came Archibald and Bertram, Keightley, who had devoted themselves to her service years before; and the Countess Wachtmeister, who had thrown aside all the luxuries of wealth and of high social rank, to give all to the cause she served and the friend she loved with deep and faithful loyalty; and George Mead, her secretary and earnest disciple, a man of strong brain and strong character, a fine scholar and untiring worker; thither, too, Claude Wright, most loyable of Irishmen with keen insight underlying a bright and sunny nature, careless on the surface; and Walter Old, dreamy and sensitive, and born psychic, and, like many such, easily swayed by those around him; Emily Kislingbury also, a studious and earnest woman; Isabel Cooper Oakley, intuitional and studious, a rare combination, and a most devoted pupil in occult studies; James Pryse, an American, than whom none is more devoted bringing practical knowledge to the help of the work and making possible the large development of our printing department. These with myself, were at first the resident staff, Miss Cooper and Herbert Burrows, who were also identified with the work, being prevented by other obligations from living always as part of the household.

H. P. B. insisted on great regularity of life; we breakfasted at eight a.m., worked till lunch (at one) then again till dinner (at seven). After dinner the outer work for the society was put aside, and we gathered in H. P. B.'s room, where we would sit talking over plans, receiving instruction, listening to her explanations of knotty points. By twelve midnight all the lights had to be extinguished. My public work took me away for many hours, unfortunately for myself, but such was the regular routine of our busy lives. She herself wrote incessantly; always suffering, but of indomitable will, she drove her body through its tasks, merciless to its weaknesses and its pains. Her pupils she treated very variously, adapting herself with nicest accuracy to their differing natures; as a teacher she was marvellously patient, explaining a thing over and over again in different fashions, until sometimes after prolonged failure she would throw herself back despairingly in her chair. "My God!" (the easy "Mon Dieu" of the foreigner) "am I a fool that you can't understand? Here, So-and-So"—to some one on whose countenance a faint gleam of comprehension was discernible—"tell these flap-doodles of the ages what I mean." With vanity, conceit, pretence of knowledge, she was merciless. If the pupil was a promising one, keen shafts of irony would pierce the sham. With some she would get very angry, lashing them out of their lethargy with fiery scorn; and, in truth, she made herself a mere instrument for the training of her pupils, careless what they, or anyone else, thought of her, providing that the resulting benefit to them was secured. And we, who lived around her, who in closest intimacy watched her day after day, we bear witness to the unselfish beauty of her life, the nobility of her character, and we lay at her feet our most reverent gratitude for knowledge gained, lives purified, strength developed. O, noble and heroic soul, whom the outside purblind world misjudges, but whom your pupils partly know, never through lives and deaths shall we repay the debt of gratitude we owe to you.

And thus I come through Storm to Peace, not to the peace of an untroubled sea of outer life, which no strong soul can crave, but to an inner peace that outer troubles may not avail to ruffle, a peace which belongs to the eternal, not to the transitory; to the depths, not to the shallows of life. It carried me scathless through the terrible spring of 1891, when death struck down Charles Bradlaugh in the plenitude of his usefulness, and unlocked the gateway into rest for H. P. Blavatsky. Through anxieties and responsibilities heavy and numerous, it has borne me; every strain makes it stronger; every trial makes it serener; every assault leaves it more radiant. Quiet confidence has taken the place of doubt; a strong security the place of anxious dread. In life, through death to life, I am but the servant of the Great Brotherhood, and those on whose heads but for a moment the touch of the Master has rested in blessing can never again look upon the world save through eyes made luminous with the Radiance of the Eternal Peace.

THE MILITARY POWER OF RUSSIA.

WE have always been of opinion that the practical military power of Russia for aggression has been largely over-rated in this country. In theory and on paper the power of Russia is colossal. The area over which the Czar rules amounts to about 8½ millions of square miles, of which the population is roughly about 125 millions and the Army on a war-footing numbers 2,151,000 men. It however occurs to few to compare the British with the Russian Empire. Those who have not considered the matter will be surprised to learn that the area of British dominions is about half-a-million of square miles more than that of Russia, while the population is nearly double. As to military forces we compare numerically badly with Russia; but even in that respect we are by no means so badly off as is generally supposed. Speaking roughly the Regular Army and the Reserve on the Imperial establishment, together with the Auxiliary Forces in the United Kingdom, amount to about 555,000 men, India, including the Imperial Service Troops, the Reserves of the Native Army, and the Volunteers, 265,000, the Dominion of Canada, 25,000 Active Militia, Local Militia and Volunteer Forces in South Africa, Australia, and other Colonies, say 25,000. These figures give a grand total of 870,000 men armed organised, and trained. This number could within a few weeks be enormously increased by inviting ex-Volunteers to rejoin their old corps, calling out the whole of the Militia of the Dominion of Canada—some five or six hundred thousand men—and demanding the cooperation of the Armies of the Indian Princes. Indeed, in case of extreme necessity, we do not doubt that we could soon dispose of an Army which on paper would be as large as that of Russia. As a matter of fact however at the present moment we are, as regards regular troops and their reserves, very inferior numerically to Russia. We do not hesitate to say however that in quality our troops of both the first and second line are superior to the corresponding troops in Russia. The Russian regimental officers are mostly of inferior education, have little knowledge of the world, and are not in touch with their men, and are apt to enrich themselves at the expense of the latter and of the Government Many of their brigade commanders are brought into contact with their brigades during a few weeks only in each year. It is notorious that there is the greatest difficulty, owing to the low state of education among the Russians, in finding men fit for the position of non-commissioned officer. A large portion of the Russian Army is composed of Cossacks, who though useful for scouting are worth little for fighting, and our Indian cavalry would make very short work of them. It must be remembered also that their regular troops vary in quality as much as do our own, and that in case of universal mobilisation their regiments of the second line would be very insufficiently provided with even fairly efficient officers and non-commissioned officers, and that if in the beginning of a war there were many casualties among the officers, the Czar would have a difficulty in replacing them.

Another defect in the military system of Russia is the want of honesty in the administration. It will no doubt be urged that owing to the rigid investigations made at the close of the war, the scandals as regards supplies of the last Russo-Turkish war are not likely to be repeated. To this we rejoin that the greatest culprits either escaped altogether or were but lightly punished. But honesty in administration depends as much on the patriotism and honesty of the administrators as on the fear of detection and severe punishment. It is not very likely, seeing the corruption and venality which prevails throughout all classes of the public service, that there has been much improvement in the Army during the last fifteen years. We may therefore expect in the next war to see the corruption and dishonesty of 1877-8 reappear, though perhaps more carefully planned. The increase in the number of miles of railways in Russia has of late been very great, and will largely facilitate the concentration and supplying of troops. In railway matters however, as in other public matters, corruption, neglect, and incapacity prevail to such an extent as greatly to diminish in practice the theoretical value of the various lines. Besides, even with the help of a network of railways and inland water communication, the distances in Russia are so enormous that the reinforcement and supply of armies on the frontier will always be an affair of great length of time. Mobilisation therefore, in the sense in which it is understood by other nations, is impossible for Russia. In its general acceptance mobilisation is the rapid passing from a peace footing to a war footing but where France, Germany, or Austria need weeks for that operation, Russia requires months. Hence great expenditure and, what is more important, ample warning. Recognising that fact, Russia maintains at vast cost, on the borders of Germany and Austria, large armies practically in a state of permanent mobilisation. Thus during the first two weeks of a campaign Russia would, as regards numbers in the field have a numerical advantge. Should she however during that time be kept in check, the advantage would pass over to the other side; and unless the forces of the Czar were signally victorious in the first great battle, her bolt would be shot, and the Russian troops would soon be driven back in confusion into the interior of their country. So much for Russia's general military position in Europe.

With regard to a contest betwee Rnussia and ouralves in Asia, the conditions of a campaign would be very different. For many years to come it would be impossible for her to assemble and organise on the frontiers of Afghanistan an army or armies sufficiently large and efficient to attempt the invasion of India without ample notice being furnished. There are however two facts to be borne in mind by us 1st. That an invasion of India, or an advance towards our frontiers, would be only a secondary operation, in fact, nearly a false attack, although doubtless to be connected with a real one if chances of success presented themselves. The Army of Central Asia would be merely the left wing of the army of Constantinople. *Broad Arrow.*

HOW MUCH FOOD DOES MAN REQUIRE IN A TROPICAL COUNTRY?

VERY few form any exact estimate of the weight of food they daily consume. Still fewer know wha amount of protein (alduminoids), fat, and other carbo hydrates, enter into their daily diet. The writer has compiled a few statistics from the Bureau of Labour, of the different countries, showing the difference in diet necessary to health in different countries, especially marked between cold and hot climates. The classes represented are labouring people of moderate incomes.

The Canadian, living in the coldest part of Canada, consumes 46·4 ounces, of nutrients, daily, consisting of Protien, 8·16 ounces, fats, 11·7 ounces, carbohydrates, 26·55 ounces. The potential energy if his diet is 7·805 calorics. (A calorie is the amount of heat required to raise one gram of water one degree csentigrade.)

The e are found to be much more libera, than the European dietary standards, which provide for 3·16 calorie energy by reducing the amount of protein about one-half. It has been found that in all tropical countries the amounts of protein and fats ought to be reduced one-fourth, or even less; substituting fruits, and thus reducing the calorific energy to a minimum.

Food, chosen with the greatest care, however, affords little nourishment, and often gives distress, if the digestion is imperfect, or the liver torpid. A marked instance was the experience of Mrs. M. A. Hart, Syresham, Brackley, Northants, who says: "I suffered off and on for over ten years with extreme torpidity of the liver, during which time I suffered from indigestion, giddiness, food caused great distress, and flatulency, pains and tenderness under the shoulders and ribs, heartburn, dryness of mouth, and tongue continually coated, yellowness of eyes and skin, spasmodic pain of the stomach, and extreme emaciation and weakness. During all this time, doctoring and medicine failed to cure me, but five months after commencing the use of WARNER'S SAFE CURE, I was restored to health, which I have enjoyed ever since. It is now over three years since my recovery, and as I have had no relapse of the unpleasant symptoms, I feel confident the cure is permanent, and no one enjoys better health than I do. Obtainable of all Chemists and at the Bazaars, or of Howe, Balch & Co., 15, Hare Street, Calcutta, or Messrs. Kemp & Co., Limited, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Company's approximate earnings for the week ended 28th Oct., were Rs. 19,676-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 18,022-0-0. Increase, Rs. 1,654-0-0. Receipts per mile for the week ended 28th October, 1893, Rs. 385-12-8. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 353-6-1. Increase, Rs. 32-6-7. Receipts from 1st July to 28th Oct., 1893, Rs. 2,00,661-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 2,08,492-0-0. Decrease, Rs. 7,831-0-0.

One of the matters that will occupy the attention of Major-General A Walker, Director-General of Ordnance and Magazines, when he arrives in Madras shortly to inspect the Madras Circle, will be the proposed scheme for abolishing the Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps. The Government of India has already declined to sanction a scheme that has been proposed on the ground that it would entail an extra expenditure of Rs. 12,000 per annum. It has, however, expressed its willingness to reconsider any scheme which may be proposed which will eliminate this increased expenditure.

THE *World* understands that Lord Iveagh has now definitely withdrawn as a purchaser of the Savernake estate, and the contract has been annulled. It has been an open secret for some time past that Lord Iveagh was tired of all the litigation which arose in the matter, and after Mr. Justice Stirling's decision, it was regarded as pretty certain that he would withdraw. There was some talk of an appeal against the Judge's decision, but I believe that this will not be resorted to by the present owner of the estate. The matter may therefore be regarded as at an end—saving a little bill of lawyers' costs.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

AIX-LES-BAINS.

AIX-LES-BAINS, with its delightful walks and drives, its healing was waters and life-giving baths, its polite hotel-keepers and yet more polite doctors, had just one drawback for me. It is the end of the season, and everybody who is anybody has either already flown to the capitals, is on the wing, or meditating a speedy flight. Yet the crowded Cercle and brilliant Casino des Fleurs seem gay and busy enough. I am told, however, it is nothing, that everything is dull as dull can be, and that, though I see great numbers of people in various degress of health and illness, I must not deceive myself with the notion that I have come to Aix-les-Bains during the season. But I suppose I must make the most of it, and see if in this tag end of a season there may not be something in the way of "what to wear" fit; for imitation by the readers of the "Weekly Sun." As I said above, the Cercle and the Casino des Fleurs are still greatly crowded in the evening, and I have seen a number of remarkably

PRETTY GOWNS,

There are many of them showing novelties that I saw for the first time in